THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 55,512—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
30th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10000		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	EGYPT	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.s.	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE D

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Bonati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Brano	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	3378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538		14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Bosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5538		29th Dec. 1911.
Oceanien	4143	Cousin	26th Jan. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Alhert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldino	4 580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ganei	6000	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri. 8th Dec.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 11th Dec.	11 a.m.	†via P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 14th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Baroda," 3200 tons, on Wednesday 13th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Borma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

8th December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th Dec. 1911
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay
Castalia	6388 G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1912
*Elysia	6363 A. Haig	24th Feb. "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124 R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716 C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106 Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388 G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6363 A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	2nd June "

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Koenig	4930	Von Holdt	19th Dec. 1911.
a President	3310	Bremer	2nd Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	12th Jan. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

26, Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Rangoon (Penak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000

RESERVE £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens	Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens	Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger	Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF

THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon :—

1/2 lb. size box	Re. 1
1 lb. size box	Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION-BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN-GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, stertorous, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Cromel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

'XMAS, NEW YEAR AND BIRTHDAY CARDS

OF MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.

LOOSE CARDS	From 1 ANNA to 2 RUPEES.
BOXED CARDS	8 ANNAS to 4 RUPEES.
BOXES OF 8, 10, 15, and 20 CARDS	12 ANNAS to 3 RUPEES.

THOUSANDS OF VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM EXQUISITE DESIGNS & PHRASES.

CAN BE HAD FROM

PIROJSHAW DINSHAW MUKADUM.

BOOK-SELLER AND PUBLISHER,

CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders should be sent direct to N. BURJOR & Co., 7-11 Guzder's House, Thakordwar, Bombay, No. 2.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTES & TABLES of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"GENTLEMEN THE KING"!!

of cures for Fever, Ague, and Influenza is

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

because they CURE. They are absolutely certain. One rupee each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

1909.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

AS CLERK ROAD between Jacob Circle and the Railway is partially CLOSED owing to the removal of water pipes etc., in preparation for the new Overbridge, the Public proceeding to the Races in carriages, &c., are advised to travel as far as possible via Tardeo Road.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th December, 1911.

NOTICE.

A SPACE near the saluting point will be RESERVED for Officers of His Majesty's Services and gentlemen entitled to the entree at Government House and the ladies of their families on the occasion of the public reading of the ROYAL PROCLAMATION of the CORONATION of Their Imperial MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS at the Oval on the 12th December, 1911 at 12 noon. Tickets for this enclosure may be obtained on application to the Collector of Bombay, at the Town Hall.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

6th December, 1911.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an appointment as PROBATIONARY CHIEF OFFICER of the Despatch Vessel "Retriever", salary Rs. 250 per mensem and Rs. 30 per mensem as a mess allowance.

2. Candidates must be in possession of a Master Mariner's certificate of competency.

3. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

He will be required to qualify for a Pilot's certificate entitling him to navigate any of the Commissioners' vessels and to obtain a Tug Master's certificate.

4. He will on obtaining a Tug Master's certificate (provided his conduct and ability be approved) be confirmed in his appointment and his salary will then be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by annual increments of Rs. 20 with the mess allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

5. Should the selected candidate be confirmed in his appointment, service from the date of his joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the Ordinary Rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

6. Candidates should submit copies of testimonials and certificates stating their age, and qualifications. These should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to the 15th January 1912.

F. A. LOVELL,
Deputy Conservator.

The 5th December, 1911.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the premises of the Dawn Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, of Castings of Mules and Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving Frames on MONDAY the 11th instant at 9 A. M. (S.T.) on account and risk of LUKMANJI UKABHAI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at single fares for the DOUBLE JOURNEY, will be issued between any two Stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway, from the 15th to 31st December, 1911, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

This concession will also be applied to Stations, short of 101 miles provided fares are paid as for 101 miles.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for each hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Kolis Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.

Apply—
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
DURBAR DANCE.

IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON DECEMBER 12TH,
Commencing at 9-30 P. M.

Tickets:—Gentlemen Rs. 5. Ladies 2-8 inclusive of Buffet Supper.

Tickets may be obtained through any Member of the B. V. A., subject to the Rules of the Corps.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
"THE KING'S PROCESSION."
A RECORD FOR INDIA.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to

R. D. DINSHAW,
Adenwalla Lodge,
Cumballa Hill.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT QUICKLY CURES ALL BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 46, Bridge Street Bow, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we say, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European as Mechanic or Motor Driver. Apply box No. 473, care of this Paper.

VISITORS TO DELHI.—Will save money and trouble by arranging with L. GOPI NATH, Kashmere Gate, Delhi, for their requirements of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS, etc. Special attention is paid to Foreign Visitors.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammum Street Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '81 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 468, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures diseases (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of ENGINE, boiler, lathes and other machines of the Vulcan Iron Works at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following machinery consisting of Engine by Robey and Co., locotype boiler, lathes, caulking, planeing, grinding screwing machines corrugated sheds, forges, foundary fan, shed binding roll, coal grinder, shaftings, taps and dice, vices, cupola, crabwinch, small yacht engine, patterns of all sorts etc.

The above will be sold separately.

The machinery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Upper Mahim Road, about 5 minutes walk from the Matunga Railway Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Haiwai, and Motibai Nusserwanjee Haiwai, under the power of sale, reserved to him under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of January 1909.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or cart "Dhanwada" together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8692 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 547, New No. 4431 and New Survey No. 1-161 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 5589, 5590 and 5592 and Street Nos. 6566 and 68 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the cart called "Wanta," on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhawoo Madanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Davidas, Solicitors for the mortgagee herein at their office in Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Roosevelt House," Apollo Bunder, the the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, chest of drawers, teapoys, Victoria sewing machine, marble clock, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, tabls hanging and hall lamps, wearing apparels, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, etc., etc., the property of J. H. Richer Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office-brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 iron grey Arab, about 13-3, aged, goes in harness.
1 country bred pony.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 765 of 1911.
Shirinbai vs. Aminabai.

Under instructions from Mr. Meherali Mahomed Fakira, Receiver appointed in the above suit of the Estate of the late Mr. Yusmalli Haji Allarakhia Nathoo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Warden Road, Breach Candy (opp. the Battery), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood mahoganised household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, such as rich drawing room, sofas and chairs one very handsom handpainted glass partition screen combined with settee sofa, one mahogany full size slate billiard table fitted with ball retainer by John Robert with balls, cues, marking board etc., in good order, large mirror back jardineers, fancy terra cotta figures, rich wooden pedestals, almyrahs, bedsteads, rich carpets, rich drawing, copper utensils, etc., etc. One 5 seated 2 cylinder "Hartal" motor-car with magneto ignition, one handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, at the Corner of Shaik Mamon and Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable building plot for the period of 999 years:—

Plot No. 115, admeasuring 749 sq. yards. Shops will be allowed on the above plots, and nahanis will be allowed near the rooms.

This plot is a very valuable plot fronting as it is on three roads and situated in one of the busiest localities of Bombay.

Architects interested in the plot are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction, regarding the development they may have in view in connection with the above plot.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plants of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th December, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 23 Bales Cotton Fly.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 8th December at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown at Bhindi Bazar, Old Nagpada near Immamwada by order of Messrs Jugalbhai Vishram and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co.

23 Bales Cotton Fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 8th December, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,063,58
LONDON OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico,
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton,	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. R. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Re. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA.
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27; the second on November 3, the third on November 10, the 4th on November 17; the fifth on November 24; the 6th on Dec. 1; the 7th will appear on Dec. 8.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 18 12	„ 15 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount as payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS
to be held in the
STADIUM.
TO-DAY, at 4-30 and 9-45 P. M.
Fist Races by Schoolboys.
Indian Army Flat Races.

FINALS.
BAYONET COMBAT
and TUG of WAR BY
BRITISH TROOPS.
Team Jumping Tent Pegging.
EQUESTRIAN TUG OF WAR
SEPARATE STADIUM ENTRANCE.

EXHIBITION
OF
OLD BOMBAY.
The greatest assembly of interesting Exhibits and attractions ever held in India.

TO-DAY,
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
BAND OF THE
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

SATURDAY, 9TH DEC.
Band of the 2nd Battalion.
NORFOLK REGIMENT.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY
Open at 3 P. M.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Nents ...	95 2-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	un	chgd
4-2 do. Gov. securities...	54 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 3-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4	un	chgd
Bar silver in New York ...	55		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-22	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·85		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-2—7
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 40,00,000.
Rs. 24,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,80,000 " to Bombay
" 9,20,000 " to Madras
" 40,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
(Minimum rate) received 20 per cent.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.
No Telegraphic Transfers.
Amount sold during week ending Tuesday evening, Rs. 49,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady, good business done.
Futures ...Easy
East Indian ... .
Manchester Quiet with a moderate enquiry
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 5706+01
Mid-Americans ... 9 1-4 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
4·86 —01	4·87 —02	4·89 —01	4·90 —02	4·92 —02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·94 —02	4·96 —02	4·98 —02	4·98 —01	

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 50,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... 61,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 28,000
Exports to Continent ... 16,000
Spot Cotton— ...9·35 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·83—05 } Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced later partially on covering.
Futures—Month of May 8·92—03 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 8 99—02
Do. do May ... 9·14—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 3s—1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 3s unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.Jan.—London—Value.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. } unchgd
New South Wales ...
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Yellow Gaurzat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...45
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...58 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed 26-13-6+1s. Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55 1-2+3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...Market closed.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 4 1-2 unchgd
...Nov.-Dec.—Value.—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £ 70 1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 3-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ..... £58 9-15—1-15
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12 6+6d—Value.
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19-3 unchgd
Do, Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16-2 1-2+2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closing quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 3 1-4+3-4
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Very little business
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Dec.
Do, do. July-Oct—1912
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta .....
Do. July-Oct.—1912.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912.
Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7th DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
23 boxes gold... bullion and Sovs.....	13,40,160 15,000	London do	National Bank do
6 boxes gold bullion	3,13,600	do	Chartered Bank
1 do do	57,600	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	12	13,700
B B and C I Railway ...	12	14,132

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	8,000 bales
Wheat	12,439 owts.
Linseed	645 "
Rapeseed	211 "
Gingellyseed	18,576 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	7,548 "
Castorseed	3,117 "
Aloe	8,454 "
Myrabollams	3,119 "
Cottonseed	20,061 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,660 "
Joowar	1,533 "
Maize	3,772 "

Banks and market closed for a Public Holiday.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 76,404
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 15,862
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 2,07,850
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 51,671

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 20,661
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 942
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 69,549
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 1,749

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 9,103
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 149
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 26,479
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 2,246

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th Nov. 1911 ...Rs. 10,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 2,805
Total earnings from 1st July to 25th Nov. 1911 ...Rs. 1,99,551
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 14,720

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Oct. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	531607	56028	475579
Value in rupees...	31745115	3339458	28405657
To the end of the month of Oct. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	2545372	389195	2156177
Value in rupees...	155507185	22398409	133108776
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Oct. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	9952040	3157332	6794708
Value in rupees....	16590744	6105450	10485294
To the end of the month of Oct. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	41660613	18802678	22857935
Value in rupees...	69993239	35104035	34889204
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Oct. 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	48335859	9444908	38890951
To the end of the month of Oct. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	225500424	57521444	167997980

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Oct. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	8667934	8667934
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	703040	1014740	1717780
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Oct. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	39099479	39099479
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	6891690	5418351	12310041
Defective coins (New Five Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	24378	24378
Defective coins (New Ten Cent) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	12190	12190
Defective coins (New Twenty Cents) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	6095	6095
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Oct. 1911 Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2852711	2852711
Rupees	937	.....	937
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	152177	—....	152177
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Oct. 1911 Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	15972823	15972823
Rupees	2526980	642612	3169592
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1315204	892521	2207725
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	529426	529426
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	29116	29116

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month —

WEEK'S RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

The following general summary of the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency and the condition of the crops appears in this week's "Government Gazette."

There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Kanara, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Dharwar and slight in parts of Broach, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Savantvadi. The standing crops were improved by the recent rain-fall in parts of Kanara, the Deccan and Dharwar; they are withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals and Broach. Harvesting of kharif crops is in general progress. Sowing of rabi crops generally continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Bijapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Thar and Parkar and Ahmednagar where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Larkana, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kathiawar and Cutch. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Poona, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Palanpur. The fodder-supply is inadequate in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, the Deccan, the Karnatak and the Gujarat Native States. Prices of foodgrains have risen in parts of Kanara, East Khandesh and Dharwar, have fallen in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Bijapur, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of foodgrains purchasable per rupee are 33 to 48 per cent less than normal in Sind, 19 to 42 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 36 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 18 to 45 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 39 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells and in cutting grass. Takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 3—4 to 9 and of maize 10 1-2 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 2nd December were 27,644 and on gratuitous relief 11,706. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 2,140 and on gratuitous relief 170.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA GROUNDNUTS.

[Summary of the third forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma for the year 1911-12.]

The District Officers' reports on Groundnut crop prospects on the 20th November 1911 in the five chief Groundnut-producing districts are to the following effect:—[On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under Groundnuts in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 19·7 per cent. of the total area under Groundnuts in British India.]

Summary.—The area under Groundnut in the five principal groundnut-growing districts is now estimated to be 106,754 acres, a decrease of 3,348 acres as compared with the area given in the second forecast, but 7,967 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year. The drought has affected the crop in Pakokku where a twelve-anna outturn is expected; in Myingyan fifteen-anna and in Magwe sixteen-anna crops are probable. The outturn of the five districts is estimated at about 53,000 tons. The yield in other districts not comprised in the forecast may be placed at one thousand tons, so that the outturn for the Province will be approximately 54,000 tons.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.
HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. Thursday, 7th December.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—5 furlongs.—Yvette, Lady Obie, Hake, Metal Girl and Bright Metal.

THE ARAB PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Money Gold, Shawcutt, Harry Johnson, Boneparte, Bunsee, Basher, Submit and Sardinia.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—6 furlongs.—Ashroff, Cheeban, Soomsam late Vazir, Order, Jehangir, Maasal, Makeb, Young Thara, Dilkhush, Brazee and Majesty.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—6 furlongs.—Turkish General, Soomsam Late Vazir, Gold Belt, Fascination, Pape, Seven Fifty, Zehaf, St Anthony, Little Hero, Soolitanal Mulook, Dushant and Red Monk.

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—5 furlongs.—Chichester, Grequa, Shihab, Kemberley, Fair Play Dilerjung, Mezahim, Creditor, Senseless, Happy Lang, Cocaine and Chamaan.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—½ Miles.—Zuffer Beg, Flying Machine, Leader, Sjuclair, Little Sanaya, Good Evening and Happy Land.

NOTICE.

Baas m Lady Obie is 4 years old and not 3 years as published in the entry.

As an instance of the wonderful usefulness of the light railway at the Delhi Camp, it is stated that on Thursday last no fewer than 25,000 passengers used the line.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DIXIE—November 28, at Khandwa, C P, the wife of John Dixie, District Engineer, Chaibassa, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer "Salsette" due at 5 a.m.
Old Bombay Exhibition.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"The King's Procession." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Fraud lurks in loose generalities."—Law Maxim.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T.W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batta., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of November, 1911, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 7,500 of whom 2,918 were males and 2,938 females and 1,624 children. The average daily attendance was 250.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of November the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,662. Among them the number of new admissions was 531. Bhattias 28, Vanias 82, Brahmins 104, Lohanas 24, and other castes 293, total 531. The average daily attendance was 89.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN.—On Wednesday Mr. James Dixon, an Anglo-Indian, aged thirty residing with his brother in Khote's wadi, Girgaum, took some medicine and expired before the doctor could do anything for him. The police were informed of his death, the Coroner was written to and a postmortem asked for. In the meantime Dr. Dixon of Coorla, a brother of the deceased, under whose treatment the deceased had been for some months, came and certified that death was due to "angina pectoris." The Coroner being satisfied with this ordered the body to be disposed of.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m., (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Viva La Jota ..... P. Marquina
Selection ...	Carmen ..... Bizet
Valse	Dreaming ..... Joyce
Bell Solo ...	Joyful Peals ..... Bilt
Selection ...	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Dance	In the Shadows ..... Finck
Selection	The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall

BAND AT WATSON'S HOTEL.—F. Maurice's String Band will play the following programme at Watson's Esplanade Hotel to-night commencing at 7-45 p.m.:—

March	Cadiz ..... Chueca of Valverde
Overture	La Diadema ..... Herman
Valse	Tendres Baisers ... Waldteufel
Humourous Fantasia	Blue Monday ..... Kling
Dance Ballet ...	O Lio ..... Elkin
Reverie	Op. 2 ..... Clay
Selection	Dollar Princess ... Strauss

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th December, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	6	7	32 p. m.	11	25
Teheran ...	7	1	55 p. m.	1	1
Suez.....	7	1	15 p. m.	1	9

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arispe, Babicora, Itzyres, Huimanguillo, and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-9-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored until next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should only be accepted "Post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach here not later than 6 p.m. Standard time on Tuesday (4-12-11.)

Teheran reports meshed line interrupted since 27th (28-11-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (6-12-11).

EXPENSIVE LONDON.

Dearer than Johannesburg.

Had anyone told me a year ago that it was possible to live in Johannesburg more cheaply than in London, says Miss Sybil Cormack Smith, in the "Daily Mail," I should have smiled. Now, however, I do not smile. I have found out something about the cost of life to the Londoner; I know that the average of earnings is lower than in Johannesburg. The resulting problem is not altogether a laughing matter.

How London lives, how it succeeds in maintaining its smiling smartness, its gorgeous theatres and shops, its fashionable men and women, is an astounding problem to me. I had always believed that South Africa was the most expensive country in the world, and Johannesburg the most expensive town in South Africa; I have had to modify that opinion. Putting aside altogether the difference in earnings between South Africa and England as if that difference did not exist, it is the literal truth that most of the things one desires to possess cost more in London, the birthplace of most things, than they do in Johannesburg, where most things have to be carried across many miles of ocean, karroo, and veldt.

It seems to me that the keen competition of trades in a big city, the struggle to survive among the mass, has only deepened the problem of life—not simplified it. London's millions are for ever discovering some new thing which is necessary to their existence. That is the penalty which people pay for living at the hub of the universe. They pay it cheerfully it is to be supposed; if they did not care to do so, they could easily avoid the need; there is no evidence that they object very much to the price, or, at any rate, the failures to pay are not numerous enough to cause any sensation. People still crowd to the City, and still think the City's tax worth while for the sake of the joy she confers.

RENTS AND TRAMWAY FARES.

Johannesburg rents are high, Johannesburg landlords among the most execrated of human beings. Yet even in this particular Johannesburg compares not unfavourably with London. For the suburban cottage which, in Johannesburg, would cost five or six pounds per month, the Londoner will pay, perhaps, three or four pounds. That cottage, however, will be, in Johannesburg, within walking distance, or easy tramway distance, of the place of business. There will be no multiplication of railway, tramway, and omnibus fares in order to reach the city each day. Tramway rides are dearer in Johannesburg; you can go as far for three-halfpence in London as for threepence on the Rand; but then it is to be remembered that for one tramway or omnibus ride of the Johannesburger the Londoner will probably take three. Tramway, train, and omnibus services are cheap in London, but you can go nowhere without making use of them. No one lives within walking distance of a "shopping centre," "a business centre," a dockyard or railway station or a theatre.

The business man's cup of tea and bread and butter, which is sixpence in Johannesburg, costs fivepence in London. If the Londoner lives in a hotel or boarding-house he pays as much as he would in Johannesburg; if he eats on a railway journey his meals or his cup of tea costs him as much as they would 7,000 miles away; if he wants a decent suit of clothes, he has to pay as much for it—and for his wife's clothes he has to pay more. Fruit, vegetables, flowers are all as dear as on the Rand; butter is only a fraction of a pound less; eggs a fraction per dozen; beef, mutton, and bacon are not less at all, and coal is if anything more.

Comparing the prices of provisions generally I am ready to deplore many of the hard things I have said, and have heard others say, of the Johannesburg providers. Considering the enormous expense and trouble they are put to before their stocks can be placed on the market at all, the risk of loss in conveying perishable articles such long distances the necessarily narrow markets which they have for their wares, they deserve high praise, I am beginning to think. They have succeeded in many cases in selling things as cheaply 7,000 miles away from the place of production as those things are sold a few miles away from that place. The London shopkeepers have bigger turnovers and small rents, a much lower scale of wages to pay. Is it possible that the constant "rises" in the price of commodities are really inevitable?

PRICES OF LUXURIES.

Even drug and toilet articles, on which, one always hears, big expenses of duty and carriage are incurred, are only slightly higher in price in Johannesburg than in London. The luxury of being ill is as expensive a luxury in the one place as in the other; doctors get the same fees—the best specialists of course, a very great deal more in London—nurses, hospitals, nursing homes have all the same high scale of charges. Except for the very poor, for whom charity solves the problem, the fixed charges for all these things are on the same scale on the Rand as they are in London. So are the charges of a ladies' hairdresser or a manicurist; all the small refinements of life, carried with great difficulty beyond the seas and across the veldt can be purchased as cheaply after this is done as before. Even theatres and cabs—those indispensable adjuncts of city life—are as cheap in that distant part of the Empire as they are at the Empire's heart.

Only service is cheap in London; all material things are expensive. Every trifle seems to be reckoned of more worth than the labour which produced it, and which makes it useful. All the needs of life are rated high, and the possession of them is difficult to obtain; only life itself is rated low, and its service costs little.

How does the Londoner live? Where the Johannesburger, at a modest estimate, draws ten or twelve pounds per month, the Londoner of like position is paid twenty-five or thirty shillings weekly. He has to pay as much, or nearly as much, for everything he needs—and he needs a great deal more. Spread around him, tempting his sight, are all the luxuries and allurements that invention can provide or art create. Granted that he only snatches at them occasionally, looks on at them chiefly from a safe distance—granted that he puts up with many makeshifts, many second-rate or third-rate things. Still—how does the Londoner live?

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 7.

The depression off the Malabar Coast has so far failed to develop. The rainfall has continued in the south of the Peninsula. Trivandrum reports three inches; Negapatam, four; Kodaikanal, one and a half; and Pamban three-quarters of an inch. The disturbance in Persia which has spread eastwards is beginning to affect north-west of India. The rainfall, however, has been confined to Ispahan and Teheran. The forecast shows that the probability of light local falls of rain in north-west India is increased and now extends to Baluchistan. No change is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th December.

301. Parades—Saturday, 9th December.
Nos. 1 and 3 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed direct to Middle Ground by Bunder boats.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
302. Musketry—Sunday 10th December, 1911.
Spoon Competition at Ghat Kopar.
Ranges 300 and 830 yards.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent has denied the statement published by a Vienna journal to the effect that certain territorial exchanges, including the French factories in India, have been arranged between France and England, and that the Muscat arms traffic and Newfoundland question have been settled. There were "pourparlers" on some of these subjects some time ago, but they did not lead to any result.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMAN IN THE CAR.

To the majority of women motorists, says a correspondent in mail week, the mechanism of the cars shown at Olympia is only vaguely interesting. I say only vaguely without any intention of belittling their pleasure in seeing it, but in order to convey the necessarily aloof position from which vast numbers of them must regard it. Its wonder, its cleverness, and the sheer beauty of it appeal to the feminine mind, which reverences the marvels made by men's hands and is allured by the very mystery of it. But respecting other details, women can criticise authoritatively. One is the carriage work that is displayed, for in it they take a vital interest. May it not be said, indeed, that feminine taste has "set" the fashion in carriage work for the automobile?—for it is in that department that woman has been elected queen since the motor-car's first appearance.

TOYS FOR THE SPOILT DARLING.

Then there are the "toys" connected with the car, the ever-growing list of etceteras that add to its beauty and luxury. To see the small but significant indulgences such as upholstery of the most comfortable and elegant type, cushions, footstools, mascots, flower vases, and what not, has taken numbers of visitors to Olympia during the progress of the Show, for it is a well-known fact that directly a car endears herself to her owners nothing is deemed too good for her in the matter of accessories. Novelties are constantly being bought for her—she is treated like a spoilt child upon whom toys are showered. It is the body-work that at this year's show has been one of the topics of most delighted comment. Throughout the Show the standard has been of the highest grade for inexpensive cars as well as costly ones, and the most modest purchaser has secured a vehicle which will do his taste credit wheresoever he goes. This has been the opinion expressed on every side by masculine experts as well as by the most critical of women.

THE DURBAR COLOUR.

Few exploitations of bizarre colour are seen this year. A couple of foreign cars, one a brilliant blue and the other a startling red, have been an amazing sight in the midst of cars of delightfully subdued colours. Bottle green and dark blue are representative shades, and there have been, of course, a number of grey cars very delightful to the eyes and of practical use upon dusty roads. Champagne and dove were also much observed by the writer and there were a few brown cars, but not many, though one woman was heard admiring sincerely a wasptinted car, and there were others who lingered over a frog green one. It was noticeable that the striped cars of former years were not much in evidence, and also that the men who were commenting upon the colours of the cars evidently despised eccentricity in colour of every kind, and asked for the practical only. It is not unlikely that the Durbar shade will be a popular one in the coming winter; it is a variation of sand colour which might almost be called dun brown, chosen for a car that the King will use on the arid roads of India. The luxurious interiors of the cars were very noticeable, and it was observed that the completely-covered car was a prominent object. This enables the man or woman who drives his or her own car to sit completely enclosed in glass and carriage work instead of having to brave the elements outside, or just partially protected. It also secures close communication between the driver and the passengers, and so causes the companionship of a family party to be complete. Mother-of-pearl is used a great deal more than it was in the interior fittings of the car, such as the rings of window straps and the handles of doors. It is excessively graceful in appearance, and makes the modern car look like the luxurious brougham of olden days. Every kind of ingenuity is applied to the means of communication, made possible between the mistress of the car and the chauffeur, and in one case a little window was noticeable between the two halves of the car, through which to speak to the driver. Upon the footboard of one car a mat was inserted to prevent the grime of the road being carried into the beautiful interior of the car. The comment upon this contrivance, which was a foreign one, was that a strapped mat would probably meet with more satisfaction and be more readily cleaned than one inserted in the footboard.

THE MONOPLANE MASCOT.

The new mascot for the car is called the monoplane, and represents the latest type of military aeroplane. Made of a special aluminium alloy, the model is perfect in every detail. The mascot is placed on the radiator cap, and the propeller revolves when the car is in motion, running very smoothly and without noise. It is a graceful acknowledgment, this latest addition to the many mascots that are used, to the wonderful progress made by the airmen, who are brothers of the roadmen of the world. A very comprehensive array of lunch baskets and travelling-suit cases has been made by one famous maker of such useful luxuries, and amongst them the blouse-cases, fitted with pockets for toilet odds and ends, met with much approbation on account of their small dimensions, light weight, and large espabilities for the traveller who wants to spend a night, or even a day only, on the road, and yet likes to secure a change of raiment. One of the little odds and ends that is not absolutely new but that has a value for a woman driver, is the starting-hand cover. Not every woman can start her car for herself but those who do so like to have a cover to keep the handle perfectly clean. Another little useful device is a bulb cover for the horn, a very useful trifle for protecting the bulb and preventing the rapid deterioration which follows the bulb's exposure to sunlight, or by handling it with soiled or oily fingers.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 18th November.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earge. for week ending 18th Nov. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. including I. M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1784100	2127833·8	2300747
A.-D.-O. Ry.....	125·66	67500	735196	802896
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5700	73089	78789
Total...	2957·29	1807300	23081613	23888913
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 18th Nov. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1317167	19070201	20387368
A.-D.-O. Ry. ...	125·66	39045	801677	840722
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1459	40426	41915
Total

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Glenely 2,669 tons, Captain D. L. Muircheads arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, November 26, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Newbridge 2,397 tons, Captain W. A. Wellett, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, November 23, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Hartfleur 2,846 tons Captain C. D. Sadler, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Barry, November 5, with a cargo of coal and 4 passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacMillan, 2,804 tons, Captain G. A. Shearer, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Calicut and Tuticorin, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, 2,551 tons Captain R. Fronzins sailed on Thursday for Calcutta via Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ..Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Clame-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Grestorex....R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lock .....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 7.

Arcadia .....3713 Barcham.....London.....P & O Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr.....T Morrison & Co
Duneric.....7211 Dixon ....
Elsmoor .....2390 Evans .....The Captain
Fultala.....2701 Chioles .....M M & Co
Gallea .....555 Wrnte .....Repairing...
J Mackintosh & Co
Glenly .....2696 Muirhead..... .....
Harfleur .....2846 Sodler..... .....
Hurst .....2997 Moody...Liverpool W & A G & Co
Kilchattan .....2417 Emo.....
Lawada.....2124 Lane .....Calcutta.....M M & Co
Moleja .....6782 Wilson .....P & O Co
Norfolk .....2503 Buckley .....C Cotton and Co.
Nurani .....2870 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Newbridge.....2397 Wellett..... .....
Peebles.....2732 Wallace ..T Morrison and Co.
Quilos.....4942 Cole.....Calcutta .....M M & Co
Somali.....4192 Cubit.....P & O Co
Sachsen .....Waquier ....
Tees Maru.....3610 Ishon.....N Y Kaisha
Viruva .....Tipper.....M M and Co
Umhloti.....1398 Dent .....T Morrison and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	2805	Shearer...	..J Finlay & Co		
C&R Castelo	2339	Goodon...	Karachi	7-12...	
C Quilos	4942	Cole	.....	.....	M M & Co
D & E City of Agra	3036	Buck	Karachi	K Nixon and Co	
H Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	9-12...	B & P S N Co
N Caruna	2432	Creckney	New York	2-12...	W & A Graham & Co
N Longfield	3614	Hunt	Baltimore	10-12	R A Willis
O Brookby	2371	Thompson	.....	.....	.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Antrim	2773	Aiskin	....out	13-12	J. Finlay & Co
2 Madura	1273	Logan	.....	.....	M M & Co
3 Fairley	2766	Samson	...Liverpool	W & A G & Co	
4 Habsburg	2415	Cosulich	...Trieste	16-12	A L S N & Co
5 Deo Baldnino	2684	Maganzini	.....	.....	.....
7 Montabello	2770	Croft	.....	J. Finlay and Co.	
8 Norfolk	2806	Bucklay	.....	.....	.....
10&11 Oceana	3507	Jones	.....	.....	P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4198	Pulmer	.....	.....	P & O Co
10 & 11 Seistad	617	Larsen	.....	.....	F F C & Co
16 Kiuross	2352	Dracup	.....	Dunkirk	T Morrison & Co
Capri.....	.....	2680	Figare	.....	.....	R Line

H W P D

Kaveri.....	553	Mahomedi	.....	.....	Bo S N Co
Saharanli	524	Ahmed	.....Repairing	.....	Bo S N Co
Sarsavati	443	Horam	.....	.....	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Malda.....	1250	Bamber	.....	.....	M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	.....	.....	M M & Co

M W D D

H M S Fox.....	Comdr Tancrid,	R N.....	Cruiser		

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
6	Glenely	Muirhead ...	Calcutta, Nov 26
	Newbridge	Wellett	Calcutta, Nov 23
7	Harfleur	Fadler	Barry, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	H M S Highflyer.	Maclean	Colombo
7	Seistad	Larsen	Bangkok, &c
	Kilchatton	Emo	Calcutta, &c
	Gutenfels	Franzin	Calcutta

The steamer Clan Macmillon, Shearer, for Antwerp via Calicut, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Quilos, for Calcutta, &c, entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayuthia	Pondicherry
2	Haddon	Cuddalore
5	H Wardsworth	Singapore
5	Jara	Bombay

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 8th December.

1103. Parade—The Battalion will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Monday the 11th inst. at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, helmets.

1104. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Tuesday the 12th inst. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Medals to be worn. Time will be notified later.

1105. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Saturday, the 9th inst. "C" Coy. (Practice).
Wednesday, the 13th inst. "G" Coy.
Thursday, the 14th inst. "D" Coy.
Friday, the 15th inst. "F" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1106. Officers Commanding Co. will please cause to be sent to Head-Quarters as early as possible their Company Roll Books showing parades attended.

1107 Command.—Major T A Savage, V D assumes command of the Regiment during the absence of Colonial R W L Dunlop, V D and Major P R Cadell at Delhi.

1108 Medals.—In accordance with India Army Order No 624 dated 27th November 1911, the undermentioned N C Officers, Bombay Vol Rifles have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal :—

Cr Sergt P R Soundy.
Cr Sergt F T Gidney.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches 25 to 28 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 10th and Saturday 30th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

I V R A matches 5 and 6 will be open on these days

The Latest Census Figures show that there are 2,560 Chinese by race in Calcutta and 51 more who speak Chinese. The males are disproportionately numerous, less than 400 females being entered in the returns.

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
J. O. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities; starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re.1-8.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS,
THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"SUFFERER".—To late.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 8th December, 1911.

THE PROCLAMATION DURBAR.

THE Durbar at Delhi is misnamed the "Coronation Durbar." As the King himself has announced, he is holding a Durbar at Delhi "for making known the said solemnity of our Coronation." The King was crowned once for all on June 22nd, and he will personally announce this fact to his Indian subjects at the Delhi Durbar on Tuesday. The ceremony will be unique because it is the first time that the King of England will ever personally announce his coronation to his outside subjects, and also because it is the first time that the Indian nation will ever welcome the ruler of the whole continent. History does not record that the whole of India had ever come under the sway of one ruler; it is to mythology that one must resort to find a United India under the sway of one King. The most recent of such kings were the Pandavas, who brought the whole of India under their control, and it is to be noted that their coronation took place at Delhi itself, then known as Indraprastha. In historical times, the nearest approach to the suzerainty of India was made only by the Moghul Emperors, who were also crowned at Delhi. It could be wished, therefore, that the King, who is to succeed them in the suzerainty of the whole of India, were also actually crowned at Delhi! But, coronation does not seem to be a possible thing. An English King is not necessarily above all religions, as he is supposed to be above all parties. He has to declare himself a Protestant before he can claim the English Throne. Similarly, if he were to be crowned King at Delhi by Hindu or Mahomedan priests, that would give offence to the whole Christian world. Hence it was, we believe, that it was resolved merely to proclaim the solemnity of the Coronation at the Delhi Durbar. It is true that a mere proclamation would not appeal to the Indian imagination as an actual "coronation" would do; but that is the best that can be had in the circumstances. There are other ways of firing the imagination of the people, and appealing to their sentiment, and we hope they will be duly resorted to. In order to make December 12th a memorable day with the Indians, measures ought to be adopted which would appeal to the very masses. In Indian mythology and poetry we read of a King's Coronation-day being celebrated as if it were the New Year's day. Thus, for example, the auspicious 'gudi' might be raised from house to house, and the house enclosures sprinkled with 'kunkum' or saffron water. Sandalwood might be burnt from home to home, and processions to temples might be organised. The day might be spent in feasts and rejoicing, and in the evening, fire-works displayed in every place. The rich people will feed the poor of their places—as nothing appeals like 'food' to Indian paupers; and sweetmeats will be distributed among the children of every school. The distribution of sweetmeats always appeals to the hearts of children. It was suggested the other day that in order that the Indian masses should have the memory of the Durbar-day firmly implanted into their minds, bonfires might be kindled at night from place to place; but in suggesting this, the writer betrayed an ignorance of Indian social customs. A bonfire is not an occasion of public rejoicing with the Indian, as it is with the Englishman. The only day on which bonfires are kindled in India is the Holi Day, which is known for its lewd boisterousness. There is another occasion on which bonfires are kindled, and that is connected with mourning and not rejoicing. So, the idea of bonfires is eminently unsuitable to India.

Our Allahabad contemporary suggests that Delhi should be made the capital of India. We are afraid this suggestion will not be acted upon as nobody can seriously urge that that city possesses the claims that would entitle it to be made the capital of the India of the present day. The only argument which can be produced is that it can be easily deprovincialised and be made an imperial enclave under the direct administration of the Government of India. The great objection to Calcutta that it being both the provincial seat of the Bengal Government and the imperial seat of the Supreme Government, the power that is overshadowed by the latter to a great extent, no doubt, do not exist in the case of Delhi, as it is not the head-quarters of any provincial administration. It can be very easily detached from the Punjab, the province to which it at present belongs. Indeed before the mutiny it was attached to the United Provinces, but owing to that outbreak it was separated from them and made a part of the Punjab without any difficulty as it is contiguous to both.

The objection to Calcutta seems to be growing on every side, but as yet no one has been able to convince people as to what city should take its place as the capital. One of the main objections to it is that it necessitates the exodus to Simla. But the proposed alternative of Delhi does not meet that objection at all, for Simla would still be necessary as the summer capital, and the costly and very inconvenient exodus would not be done away with. Delhi is, no doubt, more central than Calcutta, but still it is not central enough. Its importance is mainly historical only and connected with the past. But the conditions are greatly changed now from the old days when it was deservedly the capital of Afghan or Pathan and Moghul India. The Deccan was in those times quite separate from the North of Hindustan proper to which the Afghan and Moghul Empires were mere or less confined. Delhi was then very fittingly the capital city of the country between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas. Even under the later Moghuls, after they were seized with the fatal passion for annexing the Deccan to their Empire, Delhi really ceased to be their capital, and Aurangzib, as is well-known, had to pass more than one half of his long reign with his court and army far away from that Imperial city. The centre of gravity of the Empire had shifted from Delhi when Akbar marched out against the independent kingdoms of the South and never returned to it. Under our rule it has lost further its former importance. Modern conditions do not favour the location of a capital far inland and away from the sea hundreds of miles. If once it is resolved to abandon Calcutta as the capital of all India, proximity to the Western Coast should be the main consideration in the choice of a new capital. The late Sir George Campbell discussing the subject forty-five years ago pointed out Nasik as the best place, and there is much to recommend that locality. It is pleasantly situated in the top of the Ghats, has an excellent climate almost all the year round and what is more is only a hundred miles from the sea at Bombay. A great sea power like ours cannot afford to have its capital far away from the sea. Delhi played a great part when land power was the only powerful factor in shaping history. It lost its importance when the influence of sea-power upon its history has become manifest. In future this influence will become still greater and it is vain to hope that Delhi will be of much use as a capital under these circumstances. Moreover, it has been our policy to minimise the importance of Delhi derived from the past history and this on the whole has been a wise policy. The past associations clinging to that city fired the imaginations of many during the mutiny and did us enormous harm.

FARMING BY DYNAMITE.

FORTY years ago the proposal to hire an earthquake for the execution of any big undertaking in earthwork was considered a good Transatlantic joke but, soon after, the dynamiting of petroleum wells when their discharge became sluggish, began a new era in the history of explosives. A heavy explosion, 2,000 feet below the surface of the ground, produced very little movement, but the tremendous shock caused by a big charge loosened the heavily compressed earth or rock in all directions and a mighty discharge of oil was often the immediate result. Our knowledge of the properties of explosives has undergone a vast increase, and they may now be used with a measure of accuracy and safety that is little short of marvellous. In sinking the shaft of a mine twenty small charges may be distributed in holes in the bottom and fired simultaneously, loosening just the required amount of stone without injuring the sides of the shaft. Submerged wrecks are broken into pieces convenient for raising by means of judiciously placed charges and dangerous buildings are "felled" by the same means. Dynamite, in spite of its dangerous and even criminal associations, is now the good friend of the American farmer, and in this role it rivals Al-addin's Genius. Does he wish to remove the stumps of a forest clearing that used to demand such a great outlay in labour? A charge of dynamite judiciously placed not only removes the stumps but reduces them to firewood of convenient size. In planting trees, the earth is only loosened within the space of the hole dug to receive the roots and this hole is frequently too small. A small charge of dynamite sunk in a hole an inch and a half in diameter not only digs the pit but loosens the earth for some distance around, and facilitates the progress of the roots in search of nourishment. The good effects of this method are especially notable in fruit trees. Boulders are now destroyed by blasting so that the surface they occupied may be ploughed over. For this work dynamite is especially suitable, as, being a quick burning explosive, it has a more rending and pulverising effect than gunpowder. Drains and ditches are now made in the time necessary to make a row of one and a half inch holes with a crowbar of the required depth and two feet apart. Into these holes small charges of dynamite are put, and the middle one is primed with a fuse and cap. The fuse is lighted and this operator retires to a safe distance. The explosion of all the charges throws a sheet of earth or mud from 200 to 300 feet into the air and distributes it on the neighbouring ground; the result is a ditch of uniform section and of a depth determined by the placing of the charges. A drain may be thus made across a swamp while still under water. If an extra width is wanted two rows of charges may be used.

Land, which has been exhausted on the surface by long cultivation without adequate manuring has been restored to fertility by the use of dynamite at suitable depths, and soils that are too compact are loosened by the same means so that they may store water that would otherwise run off the surface. There is another important use to which dynamite may be put in India. Pine-tree stumps by the thousand lie rotting in the Himalayan forests which might be utilised for the production of turpentine, were it not for the cost of cutting up the wood to small pieces suitable for steaming. Dynamite performs the excavation and the subdivision of the material in a moment leaving only the unimportant small roots in the ground. It should hardly be necessary to say that in incompetent or inexperienced hands dynamite is a very dangerous material; it may, at the same time, be used for years by a careful man without accident or even risk. Lime, to the farmer or planter, has its value, even in a land where wages are very low as in India, and if labour is scarce its cheapness does not give much satisfaction to the man in a hurry. Well-sinking with modern knowledge and appliances, combined with the use of dynamite as described above, should offer a decent living to any young man possessing the requisite knowledge and a small capital. His services would, we think, find a market among progressive Native States.

COMMERCIAL MOTORS IN INDIA.

IN the course of his speech at the St. Andrews day dinner in Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. F. W. Duke, acting Lieut-Governor of Bengal, expressed the hope that the motor lorrey would be as successful in affecting bullock-cart traffic in India as the motor car has affected the horse trade. Most will agree with this hope, but we fear it will be a long time before it is realized. An experiment has already been made in Bombay, and it was proved beyond doubt that cumbersome and dilatory though the present method may be, it is still cheaper than motor service. Initial expense and cost of running and maintenance are the two great outstanding difficulties, for, as everybody knows, an efficient motor-vehicle still costs several hundreds of pounds, and to the interest on this capital must be added maintenance and running charges of which petrol and driver's wages make up a goodly proportion. On the other hand, the bullock cart is a cheaply built concern; it can be maintained and run for a few rupees a month, and if it gets out of order can be repaired for a few annas. If manufacturers of the modern motor lorrey can be induced to lower their prices, and to hand over to buyers a sound working machine of simple character they should be able to find a ready market in India in such busy centres as Bombay and Calcutta. A visit to our own docks and railway sheds, on any day of the week, will show how huge and unwieldy is the volume of our trade, and any scheme calculated to remove the confusion and bedlam caused by the drivers of thousands of bullock-hackeries would be welcomed. But the cost of that scheme should bear some approximate proportion to that entailed at present for times are hard and competition is keen. The motor-car, of course, is a much cheaper facility than it was, say five or ten years ago, but it is still out of the popular reach, and will remain there until prices come down further. Much the same must be said of the commercial motor, for, however desirable its general introduction may be, it cannot be accomplished until prices are very much lower than they are at present.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER" Commander C. Maclean, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo, on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 1st instant passed Suez at 4 a. m. on Thursday.

THE *Rast Goftar*, celebrating its diamond jubilee—the journal was founded in 1851—has issued a Coronation Supplement of considerable dimensions. It is excellently and copiously illustrated and is printed in Gujarati.

During the week ending December 5, 1,770 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, all of which were shipped per s. s. "Devanha" to China. During the same period, 292 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 2 was 592, giving a death-rate of 31·48 per annum per thousand as against 32.12 the corresponding period of last year, and 32.22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 71 died from fevers; 8, plague; 3, small-pox; 4, cholera; 1, leprosy; 38, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 152, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 57, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 21, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 30; Lingeet, 3; Bhattia, 2; Hindus of other castes, 304; Hindu low caste, 54; Musalman, 120; Parsi, 17; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 496 as against 446 for the corresponding period of last year, and 492 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

THE DEPARTURE.

AT last the great event has happened and Their Majesties are leaving us, to pay a visit to their vast Indian Empire. The traffic had all been stopped along the route at half-past nine, and the edges of the pavement were crowded with people who were anxious to have a parting glimpse of Their Majesties. Flags were flung out of many of the windows and balconies in Grosvenor Place, and on all the balconies and at most of the windows there were groups of people gathered, and many, many children. Vendours of souvenir programmes printed on Japanese handkerchiefs did a brisk trade in the street below, and I watched a poor woman buying a "set" of photographs of our King and Queen and their children, highly coloured productions in which nearly all likeness was lost. She haggled a little to get "the set" a little cheaper, but when the vendor stoutly stuck to his price, she said, quite loud, and with pleasing determination, "Well, I must 'ave 'em—God bless 'em!—so 'ere goes!" With their customary punctuality, "the politeness of Princes" the King and Queen passed down to Victoria about ten o'clock. They were preceded by a mounted policeman, and then a Royal groom came prancing along in scarlet on a very light chestnut horse. Then came the escort of Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and then the open carriage with postillions in which Their Majesties sat, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary on the seat in front of them. The Queen was bowing right and left and smiling bravely, though her heart must have been heavy and leaving all her children behind, and she looked particularly well in a coat of a bright shade of dark blue, and wore a neat and suitable toque of dark blue, with green and blue wings on one side. The King wore and Admiral's uniform. The young Prince of Wales was in midshipman's uniform, and Princess Mary, whose usually bright face was rather serious, had a tuft of white ostrich feathers in her hat and a white fur stole over her shoulders. As the Royal carriage went by, cheers rang out all round us, white handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the children called out "Hurrah!" and then Princess Mary looked up, saw the crowd of childish figures on the balcony waving, and her grave little face broke into a smile.

The King and Queen, with their elder children, Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, and other members of the Royal Family, left London for Portsmouth, on their way to India. Those members of the Royal Family, not going down for the embarkation, together with a great assemblage of Diplomatists and Ministers of the Crown, bade farewell at Victoria Station. The Royal travellers had an enthusiastic reception and a cordial send-off.

The King and Queen's departure from Portsmouth—marred though it was as a spectacle by dismal weather—was an event so notable in itself that few of those who had gathered in the hope to view it could feel other than deeply impressed, however slight was the glimpse they were able to catch of the "Medina" as she slowly put out to sea. There were many, too, who thought of the partings that had just taken place on board, and still earlier in the day. Sympathy followed the black-robed figure of Queen Alexandra as standing between her daughters the Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria, she lingered on the landing stage until the "Medina" was almost lost to sight. A distinguished eye-witness of the departure scenes at Portsmouth on Saturday mentions an exciting incident. It appears that a large vessel was lying moored in a position paralleled to the line of the Medina's course, and just when the two vessels were in close proximity to each other the tremendous set of the tide which is so often experienced at Portsmouth, swung the moored ship into the direct line of the Medina's progress. A collision appeared imminent, but the Medina's helm was jammed hard a starboard, and the steamer responded splendidly. She turned out almost at right angles to her proper course, and made an S-shaped bend in order to get clear. The escapew as a narrow one, and occasioned considerable excitement for a few moments. And now that the King and Queen are gone, the affairs of State and we; their subjects, are left to the care of a commission formed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, as the King's representative, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn), and the Lord President of the Council (Lord Morley of Blackburn). The descriptions I have heard of the masses of presents that the King and Queen are taking out with them, both for rich and poor in their Indian Empire, reminds me of the old nursery rhyme—

"I saw a ship a-sailing sailing o'er the sea,
And she was full of pretty things for you, dear, and for me.
There were raisins in the cabins, sugared almonds in the hold,
The sails were made of silk, and the masts were made of gold."

Their Majesties seem to have forgotten no one. There are glorious presents, of course, for the Indian princes, others for the officials with whom they will come in contact, many for the children of the Indian princes, and also for the children of the poor; and the inmates of children's hospital and homes have not been forgotten by our tender-hearted Queen, who has such a deep and abiding love for little children for she is taking numbers of toys and picture-books for them, and will no doubt give them with her own hands when she visits the hospitals of India. The Royal children have taken the deepest interest in the choice of all these presents for the little ones, and as far as the poor children are concerned, they have gladly contributed themselves towards these gifts. In sooth, it is a shipload of fairy-like gifts that is being sent to India for His Majesty's.

WOMAN'S VOTE.

Speaking at a meeting held the other day to discuss Woman's franchise Mrs. Merivale Mayer, of Australia, said they should look at the question from an Imperial point of view. The enfranchisement of women had been an accomplished fact in many parts of the Empire for the past 18 years. As a result of this in New Zealand, the first Old-age Pension Act in the Empire was passed, by which people of 60 years of age got 10s. a week. The speaker referred to the passing of the women's suffrage laws in the other States of Australasia, and the eventual granting to the women of the vote for the Federal Parliament, as subsequent improvement in the conditions of women's employment and life generally. She maintained that the results of the female franchise in the other parts of the Empire were a justification and recommendation for its adoption in this country.

TEARS.

Some one has made the remarkable discovery that crying is not the fashion! As usual, the discovery is not made a human question, but a male and female question. "Modern educational methods have dried tears in women to a large extent," says a doctor. "Business girls' grit replaces Victorian tears and hysterics" is the journalist's snapshot of the movement. Journalist and doctor, and any one else who thinks that this change has only taken place in womankind, ought to have a course of Disraeli's novels. There they will find young men weeping and swooning with the best! Tears were genteel. Tears showed sensibility. Tears matched side-whiskers and D'Orsay vest and waistcoats. I am rather sorry that the young Englishwoman has caught up her husband and brother in the race for a tearless perfection. I have no contempt for tears myself. They are not always an indication of cowardice and hesteria. On the contrary, the healthy mind is the expressive mind—repressed emotion is as dangerous as repressed gout, and tears are a form of expression.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has been sitting for his portrait this week to Miss Edith Oliver, who has painted a miniature of him for the Queen to take away with her on her voyage. The Prince was a good sitter, and seemed very anxious that all the details of his midshipman's uniform should be correctly executed in this portrait, which shows that he has inherited some of his august grandfather's precision of eye as to the details of uniform, etc.

WINTER MODES.

Lace is always more or less in evidence on our evening gowns, but quite the latest idea is to have a deep band of lace showing below a long tunic and suggesting a lace underskirt. This is achieved in a variety of ways, sometimes from a deep flounce of lace laid perfectly flat on the slightly-trained skirt of satin, with the tunic of net, ninon, or gauze meeting the lace. Or a velvet skirt will show a deep bordering hem of the velvet, with broad insertion lace above, the tunic or overskirt in all cases nearly or exactly uniting with the lace. Oriental embroideries on net used in this fashion are exquisite when soft colours are employed, and if heavily weighted with beads or tinsel the skirt clings in the most approved fashion. Fringe is immensely popular, especially that with a deep lattice-work of silk above and when headed by broad embroidered sections, or with vandyked trimmings has a lovely effect. Skirts of panne or velvet are charming under tunics or overdresses of ninon, and some of the applique laces and trimmings are so skilfully manipulated that they appear to be worked upon the garment itself. A lovely gown in a recent trousseau, with bodice convertible with a high transparency, is an admirable example of applique ornamentation, and not difficult to copy. The long, tight skirt with a "fish-tail" back is of old-rose panne, perfectly plain, and lined with limp satin. The overdress of rose ninon has a deep silk fringe, headed by a garland trimming of shaded embroidery and tinsel, in which the deeper rose tints are strongly contrasted by green leaves and scrolls in mossy shades. Here and there rise groups of the floral sprays, and in front these run up in a graceful point, while the bodice and very short sleeves are decorated in similar fashion. The low-necked slip is easily finished with a tucker when a decollete gown is desired, but there is a lovely guimpe of gold-meshed net laid on flesh-pink chiffon, with small gold beads glistening in the meshes, and hereand there a bright garnet or a soft pink pearl. This guimpe is high but collarless, and the sleeves end in "Rejane" points over the hand. It could be carried out in black ninon, with a satin skirt, black and gold embroideries, and the guimpe in gold net, relieved with turquoise beads and jet. The huge ruche of net or tulle appears on many of the short dance gowns, but the width is quite restricted, and the silhouette so like the little wooden figures in the toy Noah's Ark is achieved by a strip of pliable steel in the hem. A Paris model arranged in this fashion was quite short—in fact, nearly to the ankles—and the shoes of the same satin had extremely high heels.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 5.

Hitherto the Chudderghaut Residency Bazaars were practically immune from plague but within the past few days there have been many fatal attacks and as a result a panic exists. Most people are fleeing from the City and its suburbs, miles away. The public market is nearly deserted, and it is possible that flesh-eaters and vegetarians will have to go without their regular wants. Add to this discomfort, Marwaris and Komptias are, one after the other, closing their stalls which threatens that cereals and the oriental staple food will be obtained only at a heavy premium. The outlook is certainly serious. The pestilence has visited Secunderabad too, and is doing sad havoc there. The Government of H. H. the Nizam after the first break-out of Bubonic Plague in the Bombay Presidency (I think in 1897) did its best in response to the commands of the late Nizam to prevent the entry and the importation of this disease into his Highness' capital and for that purpose lakhs and lakhs of rupees were allowed to be spent by the Executive. Government has made arrangements to provide thatched-roof accommodation on any site they may choose to live on no matter what the distance may be. For the poor such accommodation will be given free of cost and a nominal charge will be made on others who are presumed to be in a position to pay. Applications are directed to be submitted to the Head-quarter District Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. As an instance of the panic that exists, one incident may be quoted. It may read a canard but its accuracy is supported by many. It is said a police peon, "on beat" went to a Marwari's house in Begam Bazaar to inquire of the health of the inmates. To a question from the master, the peon answered he was on Plague duty." "What," interrogated the Marwari, the peon, replied—"Plague!" The Marwari dropped down dead, in the presence of his wife. The policeman was terror-stricken, and true to the instincts of the ubiquitous knight of the Baton, took to his heels.

The boys and girls appearing for the Cambridge Preliminary Examination will sit in the Chudderghaut St. George's Gymnasium, instead of the Hall of the Nizam College, to answer the papers which, in the absence of Mr. P. H. Stuart, Professor of the Nizam College, will be placed by Mr. J. W. Edwards (ex-Inspector of Schools) to the competing candidates on the 11th instant and for three days following the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The Secunderabad St. Ann's Convent has consistently got up nicely in the public examinations. The most recent is that of the Trinity College of Music. Out of ten young ladies who appeared nine passed, one with Honours. The nuns of this convent deserve ungrudging thanks for their pious efforts in safeguarding the intellectual, moral and artistic development of the hundreds under their care.

BURMA LAC REFINERY.

Company's Capital to be Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 7.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Burma Lac Refinery, Ltd., yesterday, the following resolutions were carried :—

(1) That capital of the company be reduced by altering 35,247 fully paid ordinary shares of ten rupees each to that number of fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 7, annas 8 each; (2) That one lakh of rupees in preference shares be offered for subscription, these shares to entitle holders to ten per cent. of the dividend before the ordinary shareholders are paid any dividend; (3) That one lakh of rupees in first mortgage debentures bearing interest at six per cent. per annum be offered for subscription, only one lakh of rupees to be allotted in all, either all in debentures or in preference shares or in such proportion of each as the directors may decide.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

Police Officer Convicted.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Joint Magistrate of Maldah yesterday disposed of the case of extortion against Mohindra Kumar Datt, Police Sub-inspector of Sibpur. The complainant's case was that the accused extorted Rs. 120 from him and other prosecution witnesses by trying to compel them to bury a dead body against their caste prejudices and indirectly putting them in prospective fear of criminal prosecution. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

CHOLERA AT DARBHANGA.

Two Europeans Succumb.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Mr. H. A. Renny, Sub-Manager of the Rohika Division in the Darbhanga district, was attacked with cholera early on the morning of the 3rd December and died the same day at 11 a. m. His elder brother, aged about 70 years, who was staying with him, was also attacked with the disease and died on December 4. The bodies of both brothers were conveyed from Rohika to Darbhanga and buried there. Mr. Renny had served the Darbhanga Raj for over 36 years and was greatly beloved by the tenants.

Mr. F. B. Ellis, C. M. G., formerly Controller of Revenue in Ceylon, arrived in Colombo on Saturday last on his way to British North Borneo, where he will take up the Governorship.

INSURANCE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

A Mixed Vote.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster moved his amendment to the third reading of the Insurance Bill. He emphasised that the amendment was not intended to be a wrecking motion. It was a demand which the Government could accept without loss of prestige and with benefit to the measure.

Mr. Lloyd George described Mr. Forster's amendment as a shifty method of moving the destruction of the Bill. The regulations could not be prepared until the Bill was in operation. Assuming there were mistakes they were not irreparable. Reconsideration would only mean the re-opening of old controversies, and the throwing away of months of labour.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that the Bill belonged to a class of measures which would be more numerous in future. At present the choice lay between no legislation or legislation which was only partially satisfactory.

The amendment was rejected by 320 votes to 223.

On the Labour Party challenging a division the Bill was read a third time by 324 votes to 21.

The minority consisted mostly of Labour members. Some Unionists voted for the Bill, but others walked out.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the Opposition were in an awkward position. If they said "no," it implied that they were opposed to the principle of the Bill. If they said "yes," it implied that they approved the Bill as it stood. If the amendment were considered apart from the Party, it would have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. The Opposition would vote for the amendment, but, as far as he was concerned, would not participate further in the division, leaving to Government the responsibility.

LATER.

The Nationalists, and most of the Labour members, voted with the Government in the division on Mr. Forster's amendment to the Insurance Bill. Five dissentient Labour members and seven O'Brienites voted with the minority in the final division. The remainder were Unionists.

Mr. Asquith, winding up the debate, said that if the Bill was all that Mr. Bonar-Law said, why did not the Opposition have the courage to vote against it? Even Mr. Balfour had never discovered a half-way house between "Yes" and "No." That was a new Tory programme. The Bill, Mr. Asquith said, was the greatest scheme to benefit the people ever seen. He had been a slow, but was now a convinced, convert.

Manchester medical men have decided to form a National Medical Union, with the object of inducing doctors to decline to undertake duties in connection with the Insurance Bill.

A Servants' Tax Resisters' Defence Association has been formed, with Lady Desart as president. Its members are pledged not to pay or to collect the tax under the Insurance Bill.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington raised the question of the grievances of Indians in South Africa. Lord Emmott said that the Union Government had promised to introduce a new Bill regulating Indian immigration, and the Bill would be elaborated in the light of the criticisms of the old Bill.

Lord Curzon emphasised that everybody wanted the removal of this running sore.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Changed Attitude of German Press.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The German Press, commenting on Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, dwells on the necessity for a business arrangement with England, especially as regards Colonial matters as the fore-runner of a Naval understanding. Some papers suggest the advisability of arresting Naval expansion and of strengthening the Army instead.

THE CONGO.

Reply to Socialist Charges.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 7.

M. Renkin, Minister for the Colonies, replying to M. Vandervelde's charges with reference to the carrying out of reforms in the Congo, stated that he saw nothing reprehensible in the Congo during his visit there.

Commercial freedom, he said, was scrupulously observed, and the recruiting of labour was conducted exclusively on the voluntary system.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Another Turkish Rout.

ROME, DEC 6.

Following Monday's victory, the Italians, after an aeroplane reconnaissance, cleared the Arabs out of the neighbourhood of Ainzara, and engaged 3,000 Turks and Arabs, some five miles from Ainzara. But on artillery coming up, the Turks fled, leaving much ammunition, grain and other stores.

PROSPERITY OF THE STRAITS.

A Rosy Outlook.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Sir Hugh Fort presided at the Straits Settlements dinner last night.

Proposing the Prosperity of the Straits, Sir Hugh said the omens for the future were favourable. Regarding the prospects of increased taxation he was confident that "our loyalty and public spirit will respond to the call."

Sir John Anderson, replying to the toast of the Colony and Malay States, expressed himself gratified with the increased revenue of the Colony and still more grateful for the substantial balance. Regarding the Malay States, he said the financial conditions were even more satisfactory. These facts, he added, spoke of substantial prosperity.

Sir John dwelt on the great trade of the Malay Peninsula, a country which England could not afford to ignore. The expansion of the past was likely to be maintained, if not exceeded, in the future. Regarding the supply of labour, he said, the fears might be regarded as unfounded.

Sir John dwelt on the close sympathy existing between the Government and the unofficial community, which, he said, was really the cause of the solid prosperity of to-day. Sir John concluded by declaring that "it is about time we do for Tamil what we have done for Malay in the way of vernacular instruction."

EMPIRE'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Royal Commission.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Killanin asked when, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Imperial Conference, a Royal Commission would be appointed to enquire into the commercial relations, shipping, and means of transport of the Empire.

Lord Emmott replied he was sorry he could not give a categorical answer, but correspondence with regard to some of the details was proceeding normally and satisfactorily. It was a lengthy business in a world-wide Empire, and some further delay was inevitable before an announcement could be made.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Important Statement by the Premier.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Brien asked whether, in order to allay the anxiety in Ireland owing to recent Ministerial utterances, the Cabinet would undertake to pass the Home Rule Bill in the Commons in three consecutive sessions before the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, trusted that the Bill would have a smoother course than Mr. O'Brien appeared to anticipate; but, if necessary, the Government would use all constitutional means to pass the measure within the lifetime of the present Parliament.

CHINA RISING.

Resignation of the Regent.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A message from Peking states that Prince Chun has resigned the Regency, which lapses. The ex-Grand Councillors, Hsu-Shih-Chang and Seih-Hsu, have been appointed guardians of the Emperor. The administration remains in the hands of the Premier and Cabinet while the Dowager-Empress and Emperor hold audiences to carry out ceremonial functions.

M. C. C. TOUR.

Another English Victory.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The match between the Toowoomba Eleven and the M. C. C. was resumed to-day, when Toowoomba completed their first innings for 96. Douglas took five wickets for 30 and Rhodes 4 for 48.

Toowoomba followed on and scored 110, of which Jones made 54. Foster took four for eighteen runs.

The M. C. C. thus won by an innings and 134 runs.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

N. S. W. Beats S. Australia.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

A match between New South Wales and South Australia resulted in a victory for the former by 361 runs. New South Wales batted first and scored 316, Trumper contributing 47, Bardsley 58, Cotter 82, and E. Waddy 78, (not out). The bowling analysis was:—Rees, four for 94 and Wright three for 40.

South Australia replied with 209, Hill scoring 59. Hazlitt took five of their wickets for 57, and Minnett three for 48. The New South Wales' second innings realised 352, of which Gregory made 76, Waddy 40, and Minnett 87, (not out). The best bowling performances during the innings were by Whitty (three for 76) and Crawford, (whose three wickets cost 82.)

South Australia on going in again totalled 98, Hazlitt again bowling well and taking four wickets for 47. Cotter took 5 for 34.

JAPANESE NAVY.

Reduction of Programme.

TOKIO, DEC. 7.

The discussion in the Cabinet regarding economies has resulted in a compromise on the subject of the Naval programme, whereby 92½ million yen will be expended on the construction of four super-Dreadnoughts. The cost will be spread over a period of six years, beginning with two and one-third million yen in 1912 and rising to fifty millions in 1917.

CRISIS IN PERSIA.

Another Russian Assurance.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

The Russian Ambassador has assured the Porte that Russia has no ulterior designs on Persia, and that the troops will be withdrawn immediately the Ultimatum is complied with.

TEHERAN, DEC. 7.

Official despatches from the Provinces show that the people are determined to resist the Russian advance.

A meeting of all sections of the Mahomedan Community in Bombay, will be held on Friday the 8th instant at 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) after noonday prayers, at the Juma Musjid, regarding the Persian trouble.

THE CANADIAN CLUB.

Eulogy of Mr. Bryce.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Earl Grey was the guest of the Canada Club yesterday. In his speech Earl Grey paid a tribute to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador in Washington. Critics of Mr. Bryce, he said, did not know what they were talking about. What would have happened, he asked, if Mr. Bryce had refused to represent Canada at the Reciprocity negotiations with the United States? Canada would instantly have demanded her own Embassy.

TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

Sequel to the Mosque Outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

As a result of rioting, following on the blowing up of a mosque at Ishtib on December 5, fourteen Bulgarians were killed and 157 wounded.

[A Reuter telegram from Constantinople on Dec. 5, stated that Bulgarian revolutionists had blown up a mosque in Ishtib, with dynamite. Twelve were killed and thirteen wounded. The Porte sent a circular to the Powers calling attention to the outrages in Macedonia and the renewed activity of the Macedo-Bulgarian revolutionary organisation.]

CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Canadian Minister of Marine is proceeding to England after Christmas to consult with the Admiralty regarding Canada's new Naval policy.

THE C. S. EXAMINATION.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The latest date for applications to be sent in to compete in the Civil Service examinations has been changed from July 1st to June 1st.

BERLIN STRIKE ENDS.

BERLIN, DEC. 7.

The lock-out of 70,000 metal-workers has ended, the men resolving to discontinue the strike.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The death is announced of Sir George Lewis, the eminent solicitor.

A BURMAH TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

The Rangoon Police to-day received report from the Hanthawaddy police to the effect that a European named Kopali had engaged a Sampan man to take him to the villages bordering on Twante canal so as to enable him to sell imitation diamonds. They anchored on Sunday night off Twante and next morning, so it is alleged by villagers, the Sampan man was missing with the diamonds. Kopali traced him and shot him dead. The passenger and the body of the deceased was brought to the Twante Police Station.

CARRIAGE OF MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 7.

In reply to a representation of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the carriage of non-safety matches in powder vans, the Railway Board has intimated that definite orders will be issued shortly after the views of the Chief Inspector of Explosives have been obtained and meantime the North Western Railway have been instructed to take special measures, if necessary, to provide for the requirements of trade. Accordingly the North Western Railway will now carry nonsafety matches in iron covered vehicles instead of in powder vans but not with other goods in the same wagon.

ANOTHER MICHELIN APPOINTMENT.

Motorists will be interested to learn that the Michelin Tyre Company, 81 Fulham Road, London, S.W. have just been appointed as suppliers of motor tyres to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India.

This appointment one of a long series of distinctions, with which the firm has been honoured ever since its foundation—is another noteworthy witness to the repute and general estimation in which Michelin Tyres are held.

THE "C. and M. Gazette" understands that in view of the overcrowded state of legal profession in the Punjab, the Chief Court has decided to restrict the number of legal practitioners to the numerical requirements of the provinces and abolish the grade of Muktears with effect from 1914. That is to say no further admission to Muktears' grade will be made after that date. The present legal practitioners and those studying in the Law College will not be affected by this order.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES AT DELHI.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE IMPERIAL CITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The King-Emperor made his State entry into Delhi this morning amid salutes and salvoes of artillery and "feus-de-joie" which were fired successively by troops lining something like five miles of roads. He entered the City in the midst of a procession of utmost splendour and barbaric magnificence which stretched in line for five miles and took over two hours to pass any one point. His entry was an occasion of triumph. The Northern Indian is not the man to give exuberant expression to loyalty, such as multitudes in Bombay so freely offered, but the people cheered His Majesty, and their presence in thousands was a testimony of loyalty which was unmarred by the smallest discordant incident or jarring note.

Press correspondents were assigned to various positions and I was one of the dozen who had seats in front of the Town Hall in the Chandni Chowk, in the heart of Delhi City. Driving from the Camp, one at once noticed the unusual sight of native troops, all in full uniform, but the white and red tunics gave a sense of gorgeousness to the picture. The men themselves looked neither so well set up nor so comfortable as in the familiar khaki. A striking body, which presently passed, was the Sekani's Camel Corps, a handsome detachment of men wearing white tunics and gold and scarlet puggarees. The roads were full of motor-cars and carriages all hurrying to the scene of the procession and after witnessing more than one narrow escape of collision one reached Chandni Chowk. Here in front of the Town Hall one saw the splendid scene. Immediately below were the red and green uniforms of the 28th Punjabees. To their left were the fine body of Sikhs in scarlet with yellow cumberbunds. Beyond were the Hodsons in full dress with white helmets and breaking into a picture. The beautiful clock tower rose high into the air and the Victoria Memorial stood away to the right. Beyond all these were pressed together the native crowd filling the open space and narrow street running back in the distance. All the buildings in this neighbourhood are tall with white solid walls, spacious roofs and broad verandahs. In all of these native spectators were packed, some of them as tightly as they could squeeze together, wearing costly white puggaries with white loose frills but turbans of many tints. They made a beautiful scene in which all the colours, softened by the remains of the morning mist, still hanging in the air blended harmoniously.

AN IMPRESSIVE CROWD.

It was but a few minutes after ten o'clock that a "feu-de-joie" by the troops in front of us announced that the King had alighted from the train at the Selimgarh bastion station. A cracking discharge of blank cartridges broke out suddenly in front and passed away to the right till almost the sound died away. Then again it suddenly returned along the nearer rank of infantry men increasing in noise as it came and blazing into a perfect fusillade. As it passed a strange but impressive effect was produced. Meanwhile the crowd remained impassive and even when a hour later the procession began to flow by no one cheered till the King-Emperor came into view. The Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Lieuts.-Governors and Governors came first, the former two escorted by small detachments of native cavalry, and the latter by this own body-guard. It was noticeable that the Governor of Bombay, both in the presentations to Their Majesties and in the procession had precedence over the Governor of Madras, this it appears being due to the very recent appointment of Sir Thomas Carmichael. A point more noticeable in contrast was in the escorts, the Governor of Madras riding among thirty-two Sowars only, while the Governor of Bombay seemed to have the full body-guard. Sir George Clarke in full uniform was in the last carriage of this section of the procession accompanied by Major Greig, and Captain Stocker. Following them came Mr. Cleveland, Chief of the C. I. D. and Sir John Hewett, who alighted here and waited to see their Majesties go by. The King-Emperor's procession, after a brief interval, now appeared. First was a squadron, of the 1st Dragoon Guards in bright scarlet uniforms, then a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery in brilliant yellow facings and, finally, the remaining squadron of dragoons with lances. Following these after the Commander-in-Chief's staff were a most gorgeous body of heralds and trumpeters, alternatively European and native. Their rich cloaks were of deep crimson, broadly striped with gold lace frill below the knees. They all best rode white horses and as they passed they blew a fanfare on silver trumpets. Next came the King-Emperor's staff and Household, all mounted and prominent in their rear was the Maharaja of Bikaneer, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior in scarlet and white and the Maharaja of Rampur in blue. The Governor-General's magnificent Body-Guard in the rich dignity of scarlet and black now trooped by and then the Indian. A unique sight was presented of the Household Cavalry orderlies, three men and a officer. The Duke of Teck who wore cuirasses respectively of silver and gold.

THE GREAT MOMENT.

The great moment for which thousands had been silently waiting now quickly approached and as cheers broke out on the left and passed quickly along the crowd we knew it was upon us among packed masses of native men and women. It was a moment of deep feeling when the King-Emperor came into view, a splendid figure in the brilliant uniform of a Field Marshal mounted on a fine bay charger, lent by the Maharaja of Gwalior. One saw the King-Emperor smiling and saluting his people's loyal greetings and then passed from view. Resplendent as he was, he was quickly lost to view among the many resplendent figures so near him. Behind him rode the Marquis of Crewe and the Governor-General but one could give barely a glance to them before the Queen's carriage appeared. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Earl of Durham staring curiously at the crowds, and the Duchess of Devonshire, was clearly pleased with the expression of the people's loyalty and smilingly bowed as much to the humble denizens of the bazars as to the well-dressed native guests who filled the stands. The prized privilege of escorting Her Majesty was accorded to the Imperial Cadet Corps which was about one hundred strong and were a most beautiful sight, as with their famous uniforms of pale blue, gold and white and leopard skin saddle clothes, they marched past behind the Royal carriage. After these came more state carriages, the first containing Lady Hardinge and her young daughter and other ladies and gentlemen of their Majesty's household and the staff of the 11th Lancers in handsome blue and gold uniforms concluded this section of the huge procession.

The King Emperor's procession had passed quickly in compact form but as a spectacle it was equal in brilliance and surpassed the other in beauty. The extraordinary scenes which were to follow it contained all the gorgeousness of brightest colouring without however the incongruous massing of divergent hues which makes the word barbaric the only term which adequately describes the effect produced by the splendours which succeeded. There now commenced the procession of Native Chiefs which alone occupied an hour and a half in passing. Its strange medley of colour, equipages, and arms passed in what presently seemed almost interminable sequence and with the sun now high above and accelerating every dash of bright colour, it was the assembly which dazzled the eyes. First of course came the Nizam of Hyderabad dressed in gold and with carriage and horses mounted by postillions in fierce yellow. He was followed by a guard uniformed in blue with mauve head-dress and afterwards by a long contingent of the Staff in a variety of colours and costumes which could hardly be described. The dominating note of the Gaekwar of Baroda's carriage was again brilliant yellow and the coachman in massive green and gold dress with plumed hat was the substantial figure which might have decorated a Lord Mayor's show. The Gaekwar's arrival was greeted with hand clapping by the Indian guests. The Maharajah of Mysore wore a bright uniform of gold and green with pale blue ribbon and was the centre of a blazing group while the Maharajah of Kashmir varied the scene by a body of Lancers on horseback and on foot behind his coach led horses splendidly caparisoned in cloth of gold. Similar led horses were frequently seen amongst the long procession of Rajputana Chiefs gorgeously led in by the Maharaja of Patiala. In one instance the horses wore "cloths" of beadwork while huge coloured plumes hung from richly cushioned saddles. An uncommon sight was the Lancers clothed from head to foot in dull chain mail who might have stepped from mediaeval tapestry among the leading princes. The Maharajah of Jodhpur wore a splendid dress of dark blue in which the cloth was scarcely perceptible among the masses of gold lace, while the Maharana of Udaipur, a grave dignified gentleman, with snow white whiskers, rode in a magnificent carriage with his impassive face thrown into prominence amongst his brilliant staff by his large scarlet headdress.

A NOTABLE FIGURE.

The Central Indian rulers next appeared and among these the Begum of Bhopal wearing a cloak of pale blue received another ovation. She was accompanied by a handsome escort in uniform of chocolate and gold, one of whom bore a magnificent standard and after these rode Her Imperial Service Troops who in dark green uniforms and white and pale blue pennons to their Lances furnished a pleasant and restful scheme of colour which in this gorgeous throng was almost unique.

Chief after Chief, and squadron after squadron, of dazzling troops went by: silver and gilt carriages bore their burdens of brilliant Indian Royalty and even a massively carved palanquin of gilt and silver added its gleaming presence to the scene. Most of the Chiefs came in carriages, but one young Ruler at least bestrode a horse and made a bold and handsome picture in a long cloak of crimson and gold. Beside him was a British officer in a wonderful uniform of gold lace upon fawn coloured cloth. In spite of all its pageantry the procession, however, was not without humorous touches and one of these was provided by a small native band. This seemed to have become detached from the rest of its Chief's retinue and appeared alone in the wide space of street struggling manfully through a British air which accompanies familiar old words, "Where is now the merry party?" A merry party however soon came in view and as carriage after carriage rolled by, one began to wonder if it ever would cease. Some horses now appeared comparisoned in gorgeous silks hung with silver bells but in one imposing retinue less blatantly gorgeous than the rest the horses were black with deep purple plumes led by saices in purple uniform. Presently appeared Bombay among whom was the Jam Sahib in cloth of gold and riding in a silver carriage was a brilliant figure. His troops wore rich uniforms of green scarlet and gold. The venerable Nawab Palanpur in Gujarat Rajput head-dress appeared with two sons in his carriage equally handsome though less ornate. Taitt Thakore Sahib of Morvi affected a gold puggaree and rich blue costume and a little later came small groups of Aden Chiefs in simpler white robes of Arab type. The Baluchi and North-west Frontier Chieftains all mounted on their wiry horses were men of different sort—wild looking fellows some of them with long straggling hair but another and sharper contrast immediately followed; the Maharaja of Bhutan might have been mandarin with his buttoned broad trimmed headdress; and following him were men in many coloured dresses. Equally pronounced in the same characteristics were the escort of the Maharaja of Sikkim with pig tails reaching to their waists.

No more vivid picture could be found of the variety of races living in harmony under the sway of the British Raj than this quarter mile or so of procession which had just passed. After them were Rulers from the Bengal and Central Provinces and last of all some Chieftains of Shan States in curious headdresses of Baroda shape. Led by their King-Emperor this dazzling array of Rulers of many nations wound its way amid renewed scenes of enthusiasm till the Ridge was reached. There great cheering greeted Their Majesties from a huge assembly of European Officers and Indian gentlemen. An address was presented and Their Majesties and suite went their way to their camp where for the first time in India's ancient capital the Royal Standard was hoisted above the residence of British Sovereign. At last a white Badshah Maharajah had arrived and been seen in Delhi and had been greeted with an impressive exhibition of affection by his loyal peoples.

Next to the King was the carriage in which the Queen-Empress sat with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward in Attendance, Colonel H. D. Watson and Major-General, Sir Stuart Beatson behind and Colonel Holden and Sir Partabh Singa riding at either wheel. The Imperial Cadets rode next behind. Then came four carriages, Lady Hardinge and the Lord Chamberlain occupying the first and His Imperial Majesty's Household Staff the remainder. A regiment of Indian Cavalry brought up the rear.

The third section of the procession was gorgeous and impressive. It comprised the whole of the Ruling Chiefs in carriages with their picturesque staffs and escorts mounted and on foot. One might see Mahomedans from Transkashmir, Arabs from Hyderabad, Pathans from the North West Frontier, Budhists from the borders of Thibet, Sabwas from Burma, Sikhs and Rajputs from the plains, all in their national costumes affording a composite picture of greater India. Slowly the great procession wound its way round the Jumma Musjid and up the thronged aisles of the Chandni Chowk where enthusiasm reached its climax. The tail of the procession was still emerging from the front as its head reached the Mori Gate, Boulevard and Rajput Road were passed, the ascent of the Ridge was climbed and on its summit. Their Imperial Majesties were introduced to what was perhaps the most striking feature of the pageant, a circular pavilion seating four thousand spectators spread out with to meet them. Here Their Majesties received an ovation. In the centre were assembled to greet the Throne, the Cabinet Ministers, and with them the new Parliament. The guide, Mr. Jenkins, Vice-President of the body, was entrusted with the reading of their address. As the King reached the middle the Queen's carriage drew alongside and Mr. Jenkins advanced and read the address and His Majesty replied.

CORONATION, DURBAR, DEC. 7.

The tray upon which the people's address was handed by the Hon. Mr. Jenkins to His Imperial Majesty the King at the Pandal on the Ridge to-day was of polished silver of oval shape. It had engraved upon it the following words:—"Presented with an address of welcome to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of their entry into Delhi on the 7th December 1911 by the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India on behalf of the peoples of British India." The presentation of the address was one of the most picturesque incidents of the State Entry to-day. The Hon. Mr. Jenkins, in political uniform, took his stand in the centre of the enclosure on a mound covered with red velvet close to where His Imperial Majesty reined in his horse and alongside where the carriage of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was drawn up. Behind Mr. Jenkins were the members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and, alongside the heads of the various Provinces with their respective Legislative Councils, also the Judges and other Provincial Officials, Mr. Jenkins read the address in a clear and strong voice which carried well over the assembly. After reading the address Mr. Jenkins handed it to His Imperial Majesty who spoke his reply in ringing notes which were heard by the whole assembly, even spectators on the top of the neighbouring mosque being able to make out the gracious words in which the King-Emperor acknowledged the welcome of his people. The effect was electric in the gathering and the scene will live long in the minds of those who saw it.

The King's words were received with loud and prolonged cheering which continued as the Procession moved slowly down into Their Majesties camp which was reached at about 13-13 p. m. The Royal Standard was hoisted. The Guards of Honour furnished by the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Fusiliers and King George's Own Baluchis presented arms and the first event of the Coronation assemblage of India came to a close.

COONOOR, DEC. 7.

This afternoon the Nilgiri Hill tribes celebrated the State Entry of Their Majesties at Hoobathollay. Over three thousand people and a sprinkling of European officials and ladies were present. An unique programme of Todas and Badagas singing and dancing was gone through. The Hill Tribes sang several patriotic songs, and presented an address welcoming Their Majesties, expressing their loyalty and gratitude to Their Majesties for their condescension to be crowned in India.

LAHORE, DEC. 7.

All school children and college students were entertained by the Coronation Festivities Sub-Committee to-day, and each given a nickel Coronation Medal with a handkerchief.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Royal Arrival.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 7.

Delhi, the ancient capital of the Hindus and Moghuls, had the honour of receiving the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress this morning and right royally the event has been staged. The finishing touches were all given to the decorations last night and ere dawn the pipes and drums of troops moving into position to line the route of the Royal procession vanished sheep-like in the teeming City and the tented field. By sunrise the multitude was afoot to take up their positions along the roads, and motor-cars jostled with country carts in long streams which poured from every point of the compass towards the Fort. A cheerful throng it was, of enthusiastic subjects en route to give a loyal welcome to the King.

The Salimgurh Bastion, overlooking the blue waters of the Jumna, was occupied early by eight hundred veterans of every corps that has fought and bled for the Crown during the past seventy years in India. Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, Hindus, Moslems and Christians were all represented. The European contingent was the smallest, consisting as it did of only thirty-two members headed by Major-General Hunter who began his fighting experience in the Crimean War.

On the Railway platform in the front was a large company of high officials, both Civil and Military, headed by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, was drawn up opposite the spot where the Royal saloon would halt. The weather favoured the occasion. The Royal special, hauled by a huge engine, slid smoothly in. The King-Emperor in Field-Marshal's uniform with the Star of India riband, was the first to alight. The Queen-Empress wore a soft white satin dress with a design of sprays of roses and blue-bows, the Order of the Garter, and Crown of India and sapphire and diamond brooch, and a hat of white straw with shaded blue feathers.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge advanced and received Their Imperial Majesties. All was exciteMent but orderly. The Guard of Honour presented arms, while the band struck up the National Anthem.

The Hon. Diamond Hardinge, daughter of Lord Hardinge, presented a bouquet of flowers to the Queen-Empress at the Station platform.

The Royal Salute boomed out from the guns on the rampart of the old Fort and notified the Royal arrival to hundreds of thousands waiting along the route.

Immediately afterwards the troops lining the route fired a "feu de joie" which ran in a diminuendo out through the Delhi Gate until the sound lost itself in the distance behind the Jumma Musjid. It was again heard as the troops lining Chandni Chowk took it up, but disappeared again for quite an appreciable period as it traversed the four miles of troops right up to the Ridge whence it returned in a crescendo back through the streets and the Delhi Gate to the steps below the Station where it started.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

Here, meanwhile, the introductions were proceeding.

His Excellency the Governor-General, after introducing to Their Imperial Majesties the members of the Indian Staff, presented the following high officials, who were assembled on the platform:—

The Governors of Bombay and Madras; the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the Commander-in-Chief; the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces; the Chief Justice of Bengal; the Metropolitan of India; the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, namely, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, the Hon'ble Saiyid Ali Imam and the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.

Further, the following were introduced:—The Naval Commander-in-Chief; the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army; the Chief of the General Staff; the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army; the Resident in Mysore; the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; the Resident in Kashmir; the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan; the Resident at Hyderabad; the General Officer Commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division; the President of the Railway Board; the Adjutant-General in India; the Quartermaster-General in India and the Commissioner of Delhi.

The King-Emperor then inspected the guard-of-honour.

While the presentations were being made, the members of the Household-in-waiting took up their places outside the station and formed a procession to the Chiefs' Reception Tent which ultimately proceeded in the following order:—

Trumpeter.	Delhi Herald.	Trumpeter.
A D C to H E the Governor-General		A D C to H E the Governor-General
Extra A D C ...	A M S	Extra A D C
Extra A D C ...		Extra A D C
A M S ...	Lt-Col Bird	...A M S
Private Secy to H E the Govr-General	A D C	...A D C
A D C ...	A D C	...A D C
A D C ...	...Lt-Col Sir Havelock Charles	H H Prince George of Battenberg
Equerry ...	...Equerry	...Equerry
Equerry ...	Equerry	...Equerry
Sir James Dunlop Smith	Major-Genl Sir Stuart Beatson.	Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel
Sir Edward Henry	A D C	...Lt-Genl Sir Monroe Smith-Dorrien
Sir John Hewett.	Lord Annaly...	Lord Stamfordham
The Earl of Shaftesbury		The Earl of Durham
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.		THE KING-EMPEROR.
H E Lady Hardinge	.....	H E the Governor-General
The Duke of Teck	The Duchess of Devonshire	The Marquis of Crewe
The Hon Venetia Baring	A D C	The Countess of Shaftesbury
Br-Genl Grimston		Sir Henry McMahon
Trumpeter	...Assistant Herald	Trumpeter

The Royal Standard fluttered out from the flagstaff on the tower and the guard-of-honour of 16th Rajputs presented arms.

In the reception tent there were present the whole of the great Feudatories of India who were one by one presented to Their Imperial Majesties, the Master of Ceremonies reading out the names.

First came the young Nizam, then followed the Gaekwar, the cultured Mysore, gentle Kashmir, resourceful Scindia, blue-blooded Udaipur, and a host of others.

THE PROCESSION STARTS.

The Royal procession was then formed with Their Majesties in the centre and led its way through the escorting ranks out through the Delhi Gate and into the Khas Road which had been transformed for the occasion with bunting and was lined on both sides with huge crowds of "salaaming," wondering spectators, cheers breaking upon cheers as His Imperial Majesty passed the big stands where the European visitors mostly congregated. The Chief Commissioners, Lieut.-Governors and Governors, with their escorts, were in the first section which twined off direct to the Ridge. Then came the Royal procession headed by the Inspector General of Police of the Punjab, Mr. Lee French, followed by the 1st Dragoon Guards, "P" Battery, R. H. A., the escort staff under Major-General Mercer, the Army Head-Quarters Staff, the Commander-in-Chief's staff and the Delhi Durbar Herald Extraordinary (Major-General Peyton) whose picturesque accoutrements attracted general attention.

Then came the familiar Viceregal Body Guards the Governor General's staff, the Royal Household staff followed by the veteran Commander-in-Chief (Sir O'Moore Creagh, and H. S. H. the Duke of Teck who rode abreast keeping the space in which rode the King-Emperor.

His Majesty was mounted upon a bay charger.

Behind His Imperial Majesty rode Lord Hardinge side by side with Lord Crewe.

As the Royal Procession left the Fort a salute of 101 guns was fired by salvoes of batteries from the Ridge to announce the start. The Chiefs then took up the places assigned to them in the Procession which advanced on a given signal after the last regiment of the Royal escort had passed through the Delhi Gate of the Fort.

When their Imperial Majesties reached the Pavilion on the Ridge, the representatives of British India, there assembled, stood up and remained standing.

The Queen-Empress's carriage drew up alongside the King-Emperor on his left and the Vice-President of the Governor General's Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Jenkins approached on the right and read a short address:—

THE ADDRESS.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties.

On behalf of the peoples of British India we, the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect, desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties a sincere and hearty welcome. We welcome Your Imperial Majesty as the first sovereign of all India who has appeared on Indian soil, in this ancient city full of historic memories. Many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state and the noble monument of past glories which survive attest their greatness. Yet the greatest of them in the plenitude of his power never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is therefore an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history and will for ever be memorable. Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue, inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions. Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India. The Indian Empire holds many peoples of diverse races, speaking various languages and professing different religions. But from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to the legendary Rameshwaram, from the mountain barriers of the West to the confines of China and Siam they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Imperial Majesty's throne and person and, during the all too brief period of Your Imperial Majesty's sojourn among us, the feeling of joy and pride, to which we endeavour to give expression here, will be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land with less pomp and circumstance but no less enthusiasm. The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty whom we welcome not only as the illustrious consort of our Sovereign, but in the character held in the highest reverence in India and dear to all Indian hearts. We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days and we wish that under Your Imperial Majesties' beneficent rule the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment. We are well assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesties' heart."

KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The King Emperor acknowledged the address in the following speech:—

In the name of the Queen-Empress, and on my own behalf, I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful address the words of which have deeply touched us. They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion with which India, in common with all parts of my Dominions, greeted us on our Coronation in England and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country. I know from my Governor-General what strength and support he receives from the wise experience of the

members of his Legislative Council—the chosen representatives of British India.

I much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its people. Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that in the words of your address, "the Indian Empire may continue to steadily advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment."

The progress to the Royal Camp then continued as before and passed the Chandi Chowk at 11-50 a.m.

Their Imperial Majesties reached their Camp just after noon. The entire procession was most impressive and grand. There was no hitch from beginning to end.

On the arrival of their Majesties at the Camp the Royal Standard was hoisted. A Guard-of-Honour was drawn up who presented arms.

Royal Proclamation.

The following notification is issued from the Political Department of the Bombay Government:—The Royal Proclamation of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress will be publicly read at the Oval, Bombay, on the 12th December, at 12 noon, by the Collector of Bombay.

His Excellency invites the presence on this auspicious occasion of the Vice-Chancellor and the Members of the Senate of the University, all Heads of Departments, all gentlemen of His Majesty's Services, Naval, Military, Indian Marine and Civil, who may be present in Bombay, and not on duty, Justices of the Peace, Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust, Members of the Chamber of Commerce and all subjects of His Imperial Majesty. Entrance to the enclosure near the saluting point will be assured to gentlemen entitled to the entree at Government House up to 11-45 a. m. in accordance with regulations which will be notified by the Commissioner of Police, and all should assemble before the hour fixed for the reading of the Royal Proclamation. The General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade will be requested to give the necessary orders for the presence of the troops on the occasion, and he will consult with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, or in His Excellency's absence with the Senior Naval Officer and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, as to the presence of the men of His Majesty's Navy or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine who may be in the harbour on 12th December. At the hour fixed for the reading of the Royal Proclamation, the Collector of Bombay will come forward on to a "dais". Silence will be proclaimed by a fanfare of trumpets and the Collector will read the Proclamation in English and Marathi. The Union Jack will be hoisted, an Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired and the order of Parade laid down for Proclamation day will be observed. Levee dress should be worn and robes of office by those entitled to wear them. Full dress by Naval Officers and Review order by Military Officers. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will make arrangements for the preservation of order, and the Collector of Bombay will in consultation with the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, will have the "dais" erected and make all other necessary arrangements.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR. DEC. 7.

The results of the boxing, on the ninth, eighth of the tournament were as follows :—

FEATHERS (2ND ROUND.)

Pte. Collins (South Lancashire Regiment) met Pte. Lowry (Connaught Rangers). After a good fight Lowry won on points.

Lce.Cpl. Smith, (17th Lancers) met Pte. Hocking, (Loyal North Lancashire Regiment), a fairly even fight throughout. The former gained his verdict in the third round.

Pte Cosne, (Border Regiment) met Pte. Osborne, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers.) A very good and even fight all through. Osborne won on points.

Pte. Ball, (H. L. I.), met Pte. Sayers, (H. L. I.) The first two rounds were dull. In the third round Ball forced the fighting and obtained the verdict.

Gr. Sadler ("N." Battery, R. H. A.) versus Pte. Robson (Durham Light Infantry.) After a close fight Robson won on points.

LIGHTS (2ND ROUND.)

Lce. Cpl. Reynolds (Connaught Rangers) versus Pte. Thyre (Royal Irish Regiment.) After an uninteresting fight the latter was knocked out in the second round.

Pte. Geake, (H. L. I.), met Pte. Christian (Lancashire Fusiliers.) The latter proved himself the better men and his man out in the third round.

Pte. Crane (Inniskillings) scratched to Pte. Pamphilian (Royal Fusiliers.)

Pte. Coore, (Connaught Rangers) met Cpl. Sherwood, 4th Worcestershire Regiment. Cpl. Sherwood was nearly knocked out in the first round but recovered in the second and knocked his man out in the third round.

MIDDLES (2ND ROUND.)

Pte. Steele, (Royal Irish Regiment) met Gr. Driscoll (No. 1 Mountain Battery.) A very good fight. Driscoll was badly punished in the first round but gradually recovering beat his man on points in the end.

Gr. Hillier (18th Brigade, R. F. A.) scratched to Gr. Masters, 10th Battery, R. F. A.

BANTAMS (2ND ROUND.)

Pte. Stoney (West Riding Regiment) met Pte. Murray, (14th Hussars.) The latter obtained a slight lead in the first round and gradually increased it winning finally and easily.

Pte. Martin, (Royal Scots) met Dr. Jennings, (South Lancashire Regiment.) Jennings was the best man, and the fight was stopped in the second round and awarded to him.

The notable feature of the tournament up to date has been the clean fighting.

THE ROYAL TRAIN.

A telegram received to-day from the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Muttra states :—

"The Royal Special arrived safely at the Terminus of its run over the B. B. & C. I. Ry., fifteen minutes ahead of Booked times."

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, DEC. 7.

The teams from "O" Battery, R. H. A., and the Officers of the Garrison met in the opening game of the Bangalore Durbar Hockey Tournament for British units last evening. The Artillery won by four goals to nil.

In memory of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties, The King-Emperor George and Queen-Empress Mary, on Sunday morning at 10-30 a. m. in the compound of the Prince of Wales's Museum. Mr. Vithal Sayana, Building Contractor, under the auspices of Mr. G. Wittet, distributed sweets to his artisans and labourers. On the occasion, Mr. Wittet spoke a few words, which were translated into Marathi. A photograph was taken of the officers and of the labourers.

MESSAGES OF WELCOME.

From Jiwanjee Limjibhai to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, George V.

"On behalf of myself and villagers of Ilao I beg most respectfully to tender to your Imperial Majesties most loyal and hearty welcome on having set foot on Indian Empire, we pray Almighty that your reign may be long, prosperous and glorious and that you carry away on your happy return to the land of your Sires good wishes, love and loyalty of your grateful and loyal subjects and will cherish them in your hearts.

From the Private Secretary to Jiwanji Limjibhai Ilao (Kim).

The Private Secretary is commanded to thank you for your loyal telegram.

REPLIES TO WELCOME MESSAGES.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

The following reply has been received by the Indian Christian Association of Bengal to their message of welcome to Their Imperial Majesties :—

"The Private Secretary is commanded to convey Their Imperial Majesties' thanks to your Association for their loyal greetings."

Rani Sri Taradebi, widow of the late General, Prince Jugat Jung Bahadur Rana, eldest son of the late Maharajah Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepal, has received the following telegram in reply to her loyal welcome to Their Imperial Majesties :—"I am commanded by Their Imperial Majesties to thank you for the loyal welcome and the good wishes contained in your telegram."

A CURIOUS NOTICE.

The "Bengalee" publishes a curious notice alleged to have been issued in Bengali by the President of the Pujani Union near Budge-Budge in the District of Alipore in connection with the Durbar Day celebrations. The following is the English translation of the notice :—"Ryots are hereby notified that the King Emperor of India will ascend throne of Delhi on Tuesday 12th December. Accordingly the Governor-General-in-Council has ordered that the occasion should be celebrated in every village with proper splendour and that "Jatras Sankirtans" and "Nautches" should also be held on the day of the Coronation. The villages should be illuminated with lamps and fireworks should be displayed. Those poor persons whose taxes are in arrears should burn at least 25 lamps and those that are in compartively affluent circumstances should burn more lamps according to their means ranging from 25 to 500 and they should also display fireworks. The notice further states that failure to observe the occasion amount to a criminial offence as serious as that of disobeyin a summone.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Dec. 7.)

The following Subordinate Judges in the Ahmedabad District, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district, pending further orders :—Mr. Kashavlal Vithaldas Desai, Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad. Mr. Harshadram Karpurram Mehta, Additional Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad. Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, Subordinate Judge, Viramgam. Mr. Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat, Subordinate Judge, Dholka. Mr. Pratapraj Chhotamlal Desai Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha.

Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale retiring, Mr. Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar, First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, will be a First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge. Mr. Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, First Class Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, will be a First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge. Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kirkire, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, will be a First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank next above Mr. Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund.

Mr. Govind Balvant Laghate, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, retiring.

Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe, B. A., L. M. & S., Teacher, B. J. Medical School, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for one month and four days with effect from the 1st November 1911.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to be President of the Municipality of Gadog-Bettigeri in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for seven weeks from 3rd January 1912.

Mr. Dalpatrai Jethanand Nanani to do duty as Working Plan Officer, Sind Circle.

Mr. Parmanand Udharam Maikani, on return to duty, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Mr. Dorab Dinshah Kanga, Lecturer in Chemistry Elphinstone College, Bombay is granted leave for two years.

Mr. Bhupatrai Jamiatram Gavrishankar Shastri to be substantive pro tem. Lecturer in Chemistry, Elphinstone College, Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. Dorab Dinshah Kanga.

Dr. S. A. Powell, M. B., M. Ch., going on leave, Mr. Barjor Phirozshah Karani, L. M. & S., will act as Professor of Biology, Grant Medical College. Assistant Surgeon Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, L. M. and S., will act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, vice Major E. F. G. Tucker, M. B. B. S., M. R. C. P., (Lond.), I. M. S.

During the absence on the leave of Mrs. C. D'Monte, L. M. and S., Miss Avabai Manekji Mehta, L. M. and S., will act as Second Physician Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Woman and Children, Bombay. Miss M. A. Glancy, L. M. and S., will act as House Surgeon, Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Woman and Children Bombay.

The appointment of Mr. Ranchhodji Khandubhai as a Conciliator in the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Kasan Kanji, residing at Lakhanpore, is appointed with effect from the 15th December 1911, to be a Conciliator within the limits of the Barodoli Taluka except Valod Mahal in the Surat District.

Mr. Parbhubhai Hirabhai, residing at Siker, is appointed, with effect from the 15th December 1911 to be a conciliator within the limits of the Valod Mahal in the Surat District.

The privilege leave for six months granted to Mr. R. K. Sindgikar, Head Accountant Nasik, is extended by one month and seven days. Mr. V. H. Godbole continuing to act.

Mr. Moro Dinkar Vaidya, Mamlatdar of Kumta in the Kanara District, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 8th January 1912.

The following transfers of excise Inspectors made by the Collector of Poona are notified:—Mr. V. Xavier, District Inspector, Bhimthadi-Indapur Range, to be District Inspector, Khed-Mavai Range. Mr. R. S. Gorden, District Inspector, Khed-Mevai Range, to be District Inspector Bhimthadi-Indapur Range.

Mr. W. T. B. Dubois, District Excise Inspector, Badami and Hungund, Bijapur District has been granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 6th ultimo, and Mr. Manjunath S. Halady, Sub-Inspector, Badami and Hungund, direct to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Lance-Corporal E. J. Wilkinson, appointed by Government as Overseer, First Grade, on probation, and posted to the Northern Division, is attached to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Mr. Atmaram Vithal Bhise is appointed to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Court, Panvel, with effect from the 13th December 1911 vice Mr. Krishnaji Pandurang Tungare, transferred.

Mr. Bhimaji Raghavendra Mulgund is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court at Pandharpur, with effect from the 27th September 1911 vice Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Kelkar. Mr. Bhimaji Raghavendra is also empowered to administer oaths to declarants for the purpose of making affidavits in the said Court.

Privilege leave for five days on full pay and twenty days from 6th November to 30th November 1911 is granted to Mr. G. N. Kelkar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

THE EXHIBITION,

Sports in the Stadium.

Yesterday afternoon was decided the competition for the Open Mile (Event No. 11 in the programme) the result being as follows:—

Lce-Naik Ramand Sukul (1st Brah.)	1
Hav. Dowan Ali Khan (104th Rifles)	2
Sepoy Haji Khan (127th Rifles)	3

Sapper Ramraj Pandi (1st Brahmans), came in second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Winner's time :—4min. 54 3-5secs.

Later the section and individual jumping open to Native Cavalry was decided, but the work was poor in the extreme.

At the night performance the Loyal North Lancs gave a performance of a disappointing character, a mail coach being held up by best rangers. It was entirely unconvincing.

The 26th Light Cavalry followed with a musical side which was excellently done, and elicited much applause.

The programme concluded with a display of torch swinging by the 96th Berar Infantry, which was also an extremely pleasing number.

The Exhibition Committee have decided to open the Special Entrance to the Stadium for all performances, to the public may now enter direct to the arena without having to pay entrance to the Exhibition. The prices of admission to the Stadium are Re. 1, 8 annas and 4 annas to either afternoon and evening performances.

LITTLE SPELLS of Fever, Little Chills so bland, wake the mighty graveyard and the angel band SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then keeps a man healthy, in a fever den. Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR.

VII.

WHAT THE CORONATION DURBAR MEANS TO INDIA.

BY

SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G.

(Author of "The Broad Stone of Empire," etc.)

The Coronation in Westminster Abbey concentrated within a ceremonial of a few hours the traditions of many centuries, and the subsequent ceremonials in Ireland, Wales and Scotland had a similar effect in concentrating local traditions. Concentration on the traditions of India is already anticipating the Coronation Durbar. It is profitable to recall that the traditions of the sixteenth century in their association with the history of self-government present a singular analogy to the traditions of the sixteenth century in India. The reign of Akbar the most illustrious of the Moghul Emperors from 1556 to 1605, nearly coincided with the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Within twenty years from his accession he had not only conquered but conciliated all the Moslem and Hindu princes of Northern India, and made Delhi the seat of government of an empire, not indeed coincident with the limits of British India but embracing the whole of India north of the Deccan. The policy of his administration may be summed up in a few words.

THE POLICY OF AKBAR.

While he had a religion of his own to which he was firmly attached, he did not seek to impose it on others. Hindus and Moslems were promoted to offices of trust and emolument in the public service without distinction of creed, according to merit, the posts filled by Hindus including the most important of all that held by his favourite courtier and virtual prime minister. Supported by an executive and administrative system thus impartially constituted, he aimed at securing the material welfare of his Dominions by the construction of irrigation works and roads; he protected commerce from internal disorder by an efficient civil police, and from foreign aggression by a powerful military establishment. For the adjustment of taxation for purposes of revenue, a land survey was undertaken and statistics of the population and resources of administrative areas were prepared; schools were provided for the instruction of Moslems and Hindus alike, and their literature received equal encouragement. A writer of distinction on Indian problems has attributed the downfall of Akbar's Empire to the absence of representative institutions as an instrument of continuity independent of the caprice of princes. All historians are agreed that it was brought about by failure of continuity in the policy which established it. His successors had little sympathy with Akbar and were careless to maintain his system, while the most powerful of them, Aurungzeb, during his reign of nearly fifty years (1658 to 1707) directly reversed his policy of religious liberty and equal rights for Moslems and Hindus. The death of Aurungzeb, a fugitive from the exasperated forces of Hinduism, was followed by the complete break up of the Empire. It was during the consequent period, when every province of India was distracted by the conflicts of rival powers prosecuting their separate schemes of plunder that the East India Company, reverting to Akbar's policy, by a course of conduct at once courageous and adroit, secured the confidence alike of Hindus and Moslems and found their alliance courted by the rival powers.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S MERCHANT VENTURERS.

To realise all that the Coronation Durbar means, it is necessary to remember that Queen Elizabeth, shortly before the close of her reign, had sent and embassy to Akbar, to solicit his favour and protection on behalf of an association of merchants who had petitioned her to grant them privileges for the carrying on of trade with India. On the 31st of December, 1600, she granted these merchants a charter of incorporation under the title of "Governors and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies." This was the first charter under which the merchants of England commenced their commerce with India. Their original capital was the modest sum of seventy-two thousand pounds divided into fifty pound shares. It was to be the destiny of this Company to reconstruct Akbar's empire on the principles on which he had founded it. The limits of space make it impossible for me to trace its history during the period of two centuries and a half between the date of its first charter and the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown in 1858. It shows two principal stages divided by Pitt's Act of 1784. That Act gave the British Parliament a general control by a Board of Commissioners expressly designed to serve the interests of India from being made subservient to the interests of political parties in England, or the private interests and fortunes of the Company's agents and servants. An Act of 1813 put an end to the Company's monopoly of trade with India and enlarged the powers of the Board of Control.

TERM OF POSSESSION.

The guiding principle of the Company's administration at this period was declared by Sir Thomas Munro in a Minute on the state of the country written on the last day of the year 1824: "We should look upon India not as a temporary possession, but as one which is to be maintained permanently, until the natives shall in some future age have abandoned most of their superstitions and prejudices, and become sufficiently enlightened to frame a regular government for themselves, and to conduct and preserve it. Whenever such a time shall arrive, it will probably be best for both countries that the British control over India shall be gradually withdrawn. That the desirable change here contemplated may in some after-age be effected in India, there is no cause to despair. Such a change was, at one time, in Britain itself at least as hopeless as it is here."

In another Minute he declared that, in his own view, there was no reason why natives should be excluded from any office for which they were qualified "without danger to their preservation of their own ascendency" that ascendency being, in the last resort, dependent on British supremacy.

It must be borne in mind that at this period the Government of the Company not only tolerated the religions of Hindus and Moslems, but recognised them as parts of their political system, by connecting itself with the management of religious revenues and endowments and the regulation of festivals. At the same time Christianity was rigorously excluded from their political system.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

It would be difficult for me to summarise the general policy of the Company's administration more appropriately than in the terms in which I have summarised the political system of the Emperor Akbar. It is of singular historic interest to note that after two centuries of disruption the political principles which had consolidated Akbar's dominions were again consolidating the fragments of the broken Empire and adding to them, under the government of the heirs of Queen Elizabeth's Merchant Venturers. The Government of India Act, 1833, renewing the Charter of the Company, was an extension of the principles of the Act of 1813. It put an end to the Company's monopoly of trade with China and gave legislative sanction to the general policy of the Company by declaring that "no person by reason of his birth, creed or colour shall be disqualified from holding any office under the East India Company." The Agents of the Company were at once instructed by the Directors to transfuse the full spirit of this declaration through the whole system of administration, by the "promotion of every design tending to the improvement of the nation, whether by conferring on them the advantages of education or by diffusing among them the treasures of science, knowledge and moral culture."

In 1850, a quarter of a century after the date of Sir Thomas Munro's Minute, Mountstuart Elphinston wrote "I conceive that the administration, of all the departments of a great country by a small number of foreign visitors in a state of isolation produced by a difference of religion, ideas and manners, which cuts them off from all intimate communion with the people, can never be contemplated as a permanent state of things. I conceive also that the progress of education among the natives renders such a scheme impracticable."

INSTRUMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mountstuart Elphinston had been Governor of Bombay from 1819 to 1827, and on his return to England had declined the governor-generalship of India. While he was recording, in retirement, his experiences and opinions of the principles and policy of Indian administration, Parliament was forcing on the East India Company measures which were in a few years to frustrate its policy and terminate its existence. In the year 1836 Macaulay was advocating an educational system avowedly designed to undermine the religious and social life of Hinduism. In October of that year he wrote: "The effect of this education on the Hindu is prodigious. No Hindu who has received an English education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess it as a matter of policy, but many profess themselves pure Deists and some embrace Christianity. It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up there will not be a single idolater among the respectable classes in Bengal thirty years hence."

Macaulay was at this time Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India, and supplemented the duties of that office by acting as Chairman of the Committee of Public Instruction as well as President of a Commission of Enquiry into the Jurisprudence and Jurisdiction of our Indian Empire. It was inevitable that the Indian community should associate the organisation of his educational system as an instrument of conversion with the pressure of Parliament in forcing on the East India Company the enactment of measures avowedly designed to encourage conversion to Christianity by relieving converts from the restrictions of their religion and personal law. Alike by Hindu and Moslem law religious apostasy carried with it the forfeiture of all rights of inheritance. The charter of 1833 was followed by an agitation promoted in Parliament in favour of relieving converts to Christianity from this disability. The ultimate issue of the agitation illustrates how easily a benefactor may become a malefactor merely by extending his activity into an area where it is not due. The advocates of the measure desired the extension to India of the English Toleration Acts. They failed to recognise a distinction between religious liberty among groups enjoying equality of right of access to political power in a homogeneous self-governing community, and the liberty of an alien dominant race enjoying a monopoly of legislative and administrative control and avowedly declaring its intention to use its monopoly as an instrument of conversion. In 1845 the draft of an Act, known to history as the "*Lex Loci*" of that year, was published in the *Gazette*, one of its clauses enacting that "so much of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law as inflicted forfeiture of rights or property or any party renouncing the communion of these religions should cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION.

For five years the enactment of this and other clauses was delayed by a conflict between a parliamentary party in England aiming at the conversion of India to Christianity by the joint forces of education and legislation, and the East India Company urging that the Indian laws of inheritance were interwoven with the fabric of religion. A Bengali memorial declared that from the moment the proposed clauses should become a part of the law applicable to the Hindus, their confidence in British rule would be shaken. A memorial from Madras denounced the proposed legislation as a direct act of tyranny, and declared that the British Government "treading in the path of oppression would well deserve, what it would assuredly obtain, the hatred and detestation of the oppressed." It was only on April 11, 1850, the year in which Mountstuart Elphinston penned the words I have quoted, that Lord Dalhousie allowed himself to be persuaded into approving the enactment of the Clauses of the "*Lex Loci*" published in draft in 1845. The consequences of the Act must have been in his mind when in 1855 he wrote to the Board of Control that he "would like to cut it into the flesh of Her Majesty's Ministers that India was tranqil only because of our military strength." I need not further discuss the analogy between the causes of the disruption and downfall of the Empire consolidated by Akbar and the contributary causes of the Mutiny and the downfall of the East India Company. If the parliamentary forces which had secured the passing of Lord Dalhousie's Act had had their way, and if the popular passions that too often control Parliament had been allowed to determine the policy of the Crown after the Mutiny, history would have repeated itself. An Empire established by the policy of Akbar would once more have been destroyed by the policy of Aurungzeb. India was saved by the Crown. It is not easy to define the prerogatives of the Crown but they may be illustrated by the practical consequences of their exercise in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria to the Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples of India of November 1st, 1858. After declaring that the Crown, with the assent of Parliament, had resolved to assume direct supremacy over the territories of India "heretofore administered in trust for us by the East India Company" and after a pledge to respect the rights, dignity and honour of native princes "as our own," the Proclamation announced, "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fill. Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure. And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge."

ROYAL INTEREST IN INDIA.

The exercise of the prerogative of clemency was then assured to all who had been misled desired to return to their duty, excepting certain offenders in regard to whom "demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy." The Proclamation concluded, "When by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, and in their gratitude our best reward." I need not labour the proposition that the principles of the Proclamation are essentially the principles of Akbar's system interrupted for nearly two centuries by the action of his successors, reasserted by the East India Company chartered by Akbar's contemporary Queen Elizabeth, and again interrupted by the action of the Imperial Parliament. Nothing in the history of Empires is more remarkable than the energy with which the interruption was arrested and the policy of Akbar resumed in 1858, three hundred years after the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England and the accession of Akbar to the throne of Delhi. Fifty years later, on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation, the King-Emperor Edward VII., issued a Proclamation in which he declared that he surveyed the labours of the past half century with clear gaze and good conscience. For the future His Majesty gave assurance that steps were being continuously taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and powers, and that measures were being framed to extend the principle of representative institutions. The valour and fidelity of His Majesty's Indian troops "their martial instincts, their splendid discipline and their faithful readiness of service were extolled." Lastly, the continuity of the Crown in its sympathy with the people of India was declared "The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me, ever since my visit in 1875, the interests of India, its Princes and Peoples, have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son, the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land, and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and Line, only represent and they do most truly represent, the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom."

The promises of the Proclamation in respect of access to posts of public authority and power, and the extension of representative institutions have been fulfilled. By a happy coincidence the valour and fidelity of the Indian troops were in the year of the Proclamation illustrated by the publication of Colonel G. I. Younghusband's "Story of the Guides." It gives proof that if the Mutiny had its origin among Indian troops it was by the valour and fidelity of Indian troops that India was saved. It recalls that to the deathless heroes who fell at Kabul in 1879, a national memorial stands at Mardan recording that "The annals of no army and no regiment can show a brighter record of devoted bravery." It recounts the glorious story of the relief of Chitral in 1895 and carries on the record to the gallant achievements associated with the Malakand and Dargai in the frontier campaign of 1897.

At the Coronation Durbar the King-Emperor George V., with his Consort Queen Mary will assure the Princes and Peoples of India of the continuity of the attachment with which they returned from their visit in 1907 as Prince and Princess of Wales.

QUEEN MARY AND THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

In King George's Declaration in Council on his accession to the throne his Majesty was pleased to say "that he was encouraged by the knowledge that he had in his dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for their people's good." The words were received with as profound an appreciation in India as in any part of the Empire, and the Coronation Durbar will revive many grateful memories of Queen Mary's visit to India as Princess of Wales. During the first days of that visit the key-note of her Majesty's motive was struck at an entertainment given in her honour in Bombay. In reply to an Address presented to her she said, "I thank you all very warmly for your kind and grateful greetings. I know the feeling which has prompted you to present this Address to me, and you certainly have succeeded in making my first impressions of India bright, happy and hopeful. One of my chief objects in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters; for I believe the more I see of the reality of your lives the more I shall admire and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned. If my first impression, so charming and so powerful, becomes fixed as I travel through India, then to use the words of your Address, I shall carry home agreeable memories, and a sympathy which will bring us into a close bond of mutual esteem, regard and goodwill." And on the eve of her departure from India her Majesty wrote, "It has indeed been a wonderful tour and we have learned much from our varied experiences. The religion in India interests me exceedingly." If it is permitted to define the function of the Queen in the constitutional relations of the Crown to India, it may be said that, it is to reconcile the conceptions of the West and the East in respect of the place of woman in civic and domestic life. In the West there are large classes of women, professional and leisured, among whom the interests of the civic life have definitely displaced that of the domestic life. In the East the domestic life continues to be regarded as woman's proper and characteristic sphere and the family as a social unit determines the whole conception of society. Since her accession to the throne, Queen Mary has been accepted as the symbol of a life in which a noble conception of domestic duty is united with a not less noble conception of duty in civic life.

"PURDAH" LADIES IN THE WEST.

An Indian writer has drawn attention to the significance of the presence in England of Indian ladies, as the Maharani of Baroda and the Begum of Bhopal, in connection with the Coronation ceremonies in London. While giving a charming picture of the home life and activities of Indian *purdah* ladies, the rightly emphasises the interest they have taken in all their observant eyes have seen through their veils as an indication that woman are taking their place, side by side with men in the great work that has to be done to their mutual aid and strengthening. In the same spirit the present position of woman in the West and in the East was discussed at the Universal Races Congress held in London shortly after the Coronation. It was urged that the woman of the East is already engaged in a process of self-transformation which can only end by endowing her with a full measure of civic and intellectual personality.

At the Coronation Queen Mary's gracious presence will be a symbol of conciliation between the *purdah* ladies, and the religion underlying their system, and the mem-sahib, and the religion underlying her life of social services,—the *purdah* ladies satisfied with their home for the centre of their activities and the material of their mental and emotional development, the mem-sahib, who when her husband the District Officer is struck down by fever, takes his place, consults with the police, advises the villagers becomes doctor, nurse, inspector of sanitation, commissariat officer, controller-general of affairs.

These are the things that the Coronation Durbar means to India.

[COPYRIGHT IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

A LIKELY STORY by William de Morgan, (Heinemann)—This week there appears a new novel by that great humorist, Mr. William de Morgan, whose sudden rise to fame when well on towards seventy years of age has perhaps been the most interesting event in the world of letters during the last few years. We are inclined, however, to think that Mr. de Morgan was not quite pleased with this new story when he had written it. For at the end he gives us an "apology in confidence," in which he explains why the story is what it is. The story itself is farcical. An artist and his wife quarrel about nothing at all, and the wife goes away to live with her aunt, while her husband keeps home for himself as best he can. They are only brought together again by a four-hundred-year-old picture which was in the studio for repairs when the quarrel took place, and which, having fallen into the habit of talking, explains to the wife how flimsy the quarrel was. This is not very solid ground for a story, and Mr. de Morgan has to pad his book out with a good deal of humour, the greater part of which, unfortunately, is forced. Malapropisms, mispronunciations, and mistakes in names are the principal effects by which he hopes to tickle us, and these tricks soon begin to pall upon the reader. Perhaps the best part of the book is where the picture tells its story to an old man dozing before the fire, for here we have a brisk mediæval story of love and revenge. But the rest is not up to the standard Mr. de Morgan has set himself.

CUPID AND CARTRIDGES by A. O'Brien and P. Bolster Blackwood,—Pictures of India as a happy hunting-ground are familiar to us all. Tiger hunting on elephants finds its place even in books for infants and the month's magazines are seldom without stories of Indian shikarees in quest of big game. Nevertheless, very few books or articles give any such persuasive account as the joint authors of "Cupid and Cartridges" of what may be called the daily sport of the Anglo-Indian. Out of compliment to the spirit of Romance the various experiences of these Indian sportsmen include a slender love story, in which all happens as it should, and sterling worth triumphs while overweening conceit is half drowned by a crocodile. But the cartridges are what matter, and are expended on occasions in such numbers that the guns grow too hot to hold. But what makes the work remarkable is the convincing picture of the sporting scenes. One can see the very trees and scrub through which the natives beat, while past the guns slink first of all the jackals and an odd wolf, and towards the end the towered sportsmen have perhaps a chance of a right and left at a pig and a partridge. The wonderful variety of ducks on the river is described so that it would make the mouth water even of a Norfolk longshoreman. It gives what few other Indian books give, a really pictorial account of the minor forms of Indian sport and the sportmen from native drivers and netters to Indian judges who partake of the sport and the spoils.

SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY by H. Hamilton Fyfe (Eveleigh Nash)—The author gained his knowledge of South Africa last year, when he went as special correspondent in connection with the Duke of Connaught's trip to open the first Union Parliament. The description of Johannesburg will be almost incredible to those who only new the city in the days of its evil notoriety, when it was stigmatised as "the central sin-spot of civilisation," marvellously has its social atmosphere been purified since the war, while everywhere, at Kimberley, at quiet Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and at delightful Durban, Mr. Fyfe found a most encouraging state of affairs, as also in far Rhodesia, that splendid young country which has passed through such terrible vicissitudes during its brief history as a British possession, but which is now going ahead swiftly and steadily, a country that offers magnificent prospects to British settlers of the best type. To all parents with sons to start in life we commend Mr. Fife's chapters on Rhodesia in general, and that entitled "Rhodes's Heritage" in particular. The book ends with a brief resume of the Duke of Connaught's tour, and is well illustrated throughout from original photographs.

HEROES OF THE AIR by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. (Fowde and Hodder and Stoughton.)—We know well the courage of the flying men when facing, as they do almost daily, danger to life or limb, but perhaps we hardly realise until we read such a book as this that they have another kind of courage as well. That is the courage which enables a man to keep up his heart when minor difficulty after minor difficulty manifest themselves in a long, slow series of experiments. Disappointment must have come again and again to Otto Lilienthal, to Pilcher, and to Orville and Wilbur Wright, the pioneers who, by their experiments with gliders, began the conquest of the air; but they faced every rebuff with determination until at last from clumsy beginnings the graceful, practicable flying machine of the present day had been evolved. The story of the exploits of these pioneers and of other famous flying men is well told by Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Harper and the book gives the reader a good knowledge of the way in which monoplanes and biplanes are constructed.

ESSENCE OF HONEYMOON, by H. Perry Robinson (Heinemann)—A most refreshing and delightful novel. A record of the adventures and misadventures of an amusing young couple in the course of their honeymoon—their one object being to make people believe that they have been married for years. A book full of fun and laughter to be thoroughly enjoyed.

GOD DISPOSES, by Pallew Hawker (Stanley Paul)—Is a good story of the sensational type, in which an adventurer, by a few bold strokes, gains wealth, a title, and the woman he loves. The way in which he manages all this keeps the reader in a state of tension until the clever scheme arrives at a successful issue. Of course, in the end his evil deeds are brought home to him, and the consequences are disastrous. There is a certain amount of humanity in the villain in his love for Lady Angela Dawson, the thin, silly blue-blooded daughter of an ancient race, whom he loves with a real and over-whelming passion, though to everybody else she is entirely unattractive. The tale is well told, and the intrigue with Lady Angela is treated with a skill that is above the average, for, crude as it may be, it is human, natural and convincing. Those who like a good plot will find this book well worth reading.

THE SMUGGLERS by S. R. Crockett (Hodder and Stoughton.)—Is a story of the last Raiders of Solway Firth which besides providing an exciting story, breathes throughout the wonderful purity and infinite variety of the Galloway country. "The Smugglers" is the "Odyssey" of Zipporah Katsi, a gypsy, a grand-daughter of the mysterious Lazan Palafox, one of those social outcasts who are born to rule men. The story is mainly concerned with her and her lover, Paul Webster, to whom, after a series of adventures of unusual freshness, she is eventually married in Christian fashion. No one will regret taking up this book, and there may be some who will be sorry to put it down.

TANTE by Anne Douglas Sedgwick (Edward Arnold)—Mercedes Okraskha, the Tante of the story, the most beautiful woman in Europe, and the most celebrated musician, has the world at her feet, and reigns everywhere as queen, with lovers galore; but she cannot forgive Gregory Jardine for winning the love of her adopted, but hitherto neglected, child, Karen, off his own bat, with no assistance from her. Her insatiable vanity and her overmastering jealousy lead to tactics which have for end the undermining of their happiness. Gregory refuses to be

BY THE WAY.

BATTLESHIP-BUILDING ON THE THAMES.

The Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, of which a receiver and manager has been appointed by Mr. Justice Joyce has for over fifty years been one of the leading shipbuilding companies in the world. The first battleships of nearly every European navy have been built on the company's stocks at Canning Town. For instance, the "Koenig Wilhelm" for the German Navy, the "Perveneta" for that of Russia, the "Vittoria" for Spain, the "Vasco de Gama" for the Portuguese fleet, the "Mesondyeh" and the "Memoudyeh" for Turkey, the "King George" for Greece, and the celebrated "Fuji" and the "Shikishima" for the Japanese Navy, were all built by the Thames-side firm, whilst H. M. S. "Thunderer," which is now nearing completion at Dgeenham, was, when launched, the largest battleship in the world, and had been built in the shortest time on record.

THE STRAP-HANGER REVOLTS.

From a dialogue on the Underground railway in London. Ticket collector to first-class traveller: "Third-class ticket. Tuppence extra, please." Traveller "I shall not pay the tuppence. I pay for a seat, and I do not see why I should stand up every day if the third-class carriages are all full. Look at them standing four deep in there!" Ticket collector, nonplussed: "I must at least take your name and address." And after a long wrangle the name and address were forthcoming. A good many readers says the "Westminster," will sympathise with this traveller, and we fancy that if a few more followed his example, the trains from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from five to seven in the evening, would have a few more carriages. There is apparently no reason why they should not.

IS THE CHURCH PLAYED OUT?

Mr. F. A. Atkins answers the question in "Everybody's Weekly," and he says decidedly not:—Why (he asks) should we take leave of our practical common-sense when we begin to discuss religious problems? There are one or two theatres in London that are generally empty and "to let," there are others which are badly attended, and probably nearly bankrupt. And yet no one writes articles to prove that the drama is played out, and the theatre a dreary failure, simply because in worldly matters we are quite sensible, and we know that while well-managed theatres are successful, badly managed theatres are inevitably and very properly empty. As a simple matter of fact, Mr. Atkins asserts, things are not nearly so bad as certain writers have tried to make out.

WHAT A SUNDAY NIGHT TOUR WOULD SHOW.

Mr. Atkins wishes that some of those who say the Church is played out would explore London with him one Sunday night: I would show them Westminster Chapel packed to the roof with 3,000 people, Whitefield's with its gates shut half an hour before the service, turning away hundreds of disappointed visitors; and the Metropolitan Tabernacle thronged with worshippers. I would take them to Wesleyan Central Halls in all parts of London, filled with devout congregations of from 2,000 to 3,000, to say nothing of scores of suburban churches, prosperous, progressive, busy with social service, and throbbing with spiritual activity. I would show them two Wesleyan Palaces for the people in course of erection as Westminster and Kingsway—magnificent halls for religious services, with handsome club premises for institutional work—built at a cost of scores of thousands of pounds by a Church which is supposed to be decaying. It used to be thought a tremendous triumph when Mr. Hugh Price Hughes filled St. James's Hall every Sunday night. "But it was nothing compared with what the West London Mission is doing now—when we are supposed to be decrepit and nearly dead. Instead of 1,500 people in St. James's Hall we see an eager crowd of nearly 4,000 people in the Lyceum Theatre every Sunday."

WHAT IS WANTED.

Mr. Atkins points out some of the mistakes which churches and preachers make, and says they never had such an opportunity as they have to-day. He concludes: We want more seven-day churches—open every night, a home for the lonely, a club for the young folk who lodge in the barracks attached to business houses, a refuge from the lurking temptations of the streets, a centre of comradeship and service. It is nothing less than a scandal that churches costing fifteen or twenty thousand pounds should be used for only three hours a week. The Church has in her ranks millions of young men and women, full of restless energy and high spirits; it must set them to work in a great, daring crusade to visit and help the outside masses. One of the most brilliant and scholarly preachers in Scotland said to me the other day: "The English Free Churches are living by their wits, and no Church can live very long by its wits." "The secret of success," in Mr. Atkins's opinion, "is the recovery of spiritual power. Then we can challenge the world."

A NEW ENGINEER OF THE SHIP CANAL.

Mr. H. A. Reed, M. I. C. E., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, the appointment to date from the first of January next, in succession to the late Mr. Hubert Congreve. Mr. Reed was one of the contractors' engineers engaged on the construction of the Ship Canal, and subsequently he had charge of several other important works. He was the contractors' chief engineer on the harbour and dockyard extension at Gibraltar for the Admiralty, a work which took ten years to construct.

ODD AMERICAN SURNAMES.

The origin of names is a fascinating study to some people, although most of us are content to leave the problem of our own to the curious. In America, the land of inventions, they seem to have added greatly to the stock of names in use in the old country. From a list of functionaries published in New York, we find such names as Andrew Egg, and George Pickles. It is true that there are Onions and Capers and Mustards on this side of the water, but we have never gone as far as "Egg," and possibly lack of humour has prevented us from inventing such surnames as Beer, Brandy, Gin, Seltzer, or Wineglass, Drinkwater, the English translation of a Huguenot name, is about the nearest approach we can get to this, and we wonder if these names are also a rough translation of some foreign equivalents, with a dash of American humour thrown in. Possibly the poor aliens were taken in and gives the new names as a joke. The surnames Cash, Million, Penny, and Money are, however, natural enough in a keen business community. Have we not our Moneys and our Moneypennies, which are good old English surnames?

SATURN GOES INTO OPPOSITION.

The planet Saturn went into opposition to the sun in mail week and for some weeks will be splendidly placed for observation, this week being above the horizon all night, in the south-east in the early evening, and due south about midnight. For the last four years the angle between the planet's marvellous ring system and the earth has been increasing, and its southern side is now presented to us, together with the southern hemisphere of the planet itself. A moderately powerful telescope will show the ring system and the biggest of the ten Saturnian satellites, and there is no more exquisite object in the whole of the solar system than a telescopic view of Saturn when it is, as now, comparatively near to us.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPTAIN.

Mr. Clem. Hill is without doubt one of the most remarkable cricketers Australia has ever produced and his selection to captain the Australian team in the Test matches is a well-deserved tribute to his capabilities as a cricketer. His first appearance in a first-class match was due to another player being prevented by illness from taking his place in a team, and, as has happened in similar circumstances in England, the substitute acquitted himself well, for in this instance he made the highest score of the season. He is a left-handed batsman, and his highest score to the present time is 365 not out against New South Wales. He is a great favourite, both in England and Australia, and it is on record that on one occasion at home, when he was ill, and against the doctor's orders, he insisted on taking his place at the wickets, and, with another player, helped to put on nearly 250 runs for the eighth wicket, and thereby won the match for Australia against a strong English team.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

LONDON'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

The London Opera House was duly opened on Nov. 13, before a crowded audience with the first performance in England of "Quo Vadis?" of Jean Nougues. Details of the new building have already appeared in these pages. Seen now, however, in its completed state, a word should be added as to the general effect. Briefly, it is a handsome and finely appointed building, and if the London public takes kindly to Mr. Hammerstein's opera scheme it will hardly find fault with the "locale" thereof. A first-night in a new theatre necessarily means some conflict of interests, and perhaps it would have been better if M. Nougues's music had come later in the season, when the hearer was more accustomed to the novel surroundings. However, the work was very well, received, and the composer warmly cheered. Mr. Hammerstein also came in for a hearty reception when he addressed a few remarks to the audience during the course of the evening, thanking them for their interest and support. "Quo Vadis?" founded on the novel, as may, perhaps, be suspected by those who know the original, sets out to display the strongest conflict of moral forces the world has known—e.g., the paganism and Christianity of the Rome of Nero. It is a spectacular opera, pure and simple; one must so regard it, or otherwise it would be confusion itself, so slender are the dramatic threads. The interest lies in the idea rather than the characters.

MUSIC EFFECTIVE BUT NOT ORIGINAL.

For this reason the first and final acts are really unnecessary; whether Eunice loves Petronius or not hardly matters. It is when one sees Rome burning while Nero surrounds himself with his voluptuaries, the arrival of St. Peter, and the singing of the Christian martyrs as they are led away to their death in the circus that the "raison d'etre" of the whole becomes clear. Presumably this is what the librettist and composer intended, and they would have been more successful if they had not been drawn aside into personal complications which do not hang together clearly on the stage. The music has the merit of being effective if it does not reveal the hand of a composer who has anything specially new to say. There is a feeling for dramatic writing in the setting of scenes where there is concerted action. The purely lyrical moments are few; here commonplaeness of melodic phrase, and, indeed, unoriginality, crops up rather frequently. For general effect, perhaps, the best scenes are those of the arrival of St. Peter and of the martyrs in the prison of the Coliseum, where M. Nougues had not failed to obtain a due solemnity, if the expression is a little shallow. The brilliancy of the pagan scenes, while effective enough, is theatrical, and passes by without arousing any musical interest. The composer's method is to attempt the modern continuous style, but he seems to get little further than the frequent reiteration of short phrases, and no symphonic growth to climax strikes the ear or a power to develop a scene by interesting thematic treatment. Consequently, there is a good deal of the disjunct heterogeneity such as appears to be the result of trying to follow the Wagnerian model without a comprehensive appreciation of it or technical knowledge of how it is to be done.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

The performance went very smoothly under the composer's direction. There were very long waits between the acts, doubtless due, to, so it is understood alterations that at the last moment were required to be made by the authorities on the stage. Beautiful scenes were provided, especially good being one showing a bridge over the banks of the Tiber and that of the Coliseum. In this last the stage-management of the crowd of spectators was admirably done, the curtain falling upon the most convincing melee one could possibly wish to see. The chorus is excellent, though the singing was not always well controlled. The orchestra is first rate. Of the very lengthy cast of soloists mention may be made of Mlle. Eva Olchanski, a dramatic soprano of undoubted ability; Mlle. Aline Vallandri, whose attractive voice is marred by a tremolo; Mr. Maurice Renoud, who retains all his great vocal skill, if the quality has not quite the same depth as of old; Mr. Jean Auber, a vigorous and dramatic tenor; Mr. Figarella, who made a clever study of the part of the old sorcerer; and Mr. Francis Combe, a good, though not ultra-powerful, bass.

"BELLA DONNA" DRAMATISED.

Many readers of Mr. Robert Hichens's novel "Bella Donna" will be looking forward just now to enjoyment of Mr. J. B. Fagan's stage version of that fascinating romance which Sir George Alexander is preparing for production at the St. James's early this month. Sir George himself will appear as Dr. Meyer Isaacson, Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Mrs. Chepstow, Mr. Gerald Laurence as Baroudi, and Mr. Charles Maude as Nigel Armine.

"CHRISTINA" TO BE STAGED.

Having spotted a winner so successfully in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," Mr. Cyril Maude is now going to try another venture in the same field, and there will be no little curiosity to see if the new Scotch piece which he is presenting at a forthcoming matinee at the playhouse is anything like as good as its predecessor. "Christina" as it is called, is by Miss Laurence Therval, from a story by J. J. Bell (author of "Wee Macgregor"), and the action takes place in a little village near Glasgow called Kilmabeg. "Christina" will be preceded by a new play in one act called "The price of Coal," by Harold Brighouse, which will be produced by Mr. Cyril Maude. The cast of this will include Miss Kate Moffat and Mr. Watson Hume, who have made such a great success in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," and all the characters in both plays will be played by Scotch artists. Meanwhile "Bunty" continues to fill the Haymarket Theatre to its utmost capacity at its nine performances weekly. The week before mail week, in addition to the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, amongst the distinguished people who visited the Haymarket were the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, with a large party, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Benckendorff, Countess Arnim, and many members of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Barrie will certainly be getting jealous if this sort of thing continues.

DRURY LANE.

Christmas is coming, and with it the Drury Lane pantomime as a matter of course. Owing to the demand for seats in advance the box office was opened recently and brisk booking is already recorded. Meanwhile those who wish to see "The Hope," which passed its fiftieth performance the other day, and is still drawing large audiences, will not fail to take due note of the fact that the run of that stirring melodrama is now necessarily drawing to an end, at all events for the present.

"A DOLL'S HOUSE."

In connexion with the run of "The Great Young Man" at the Kingsway Theatre, Madame Lydia Yavorska arranged for special matinees of "A Doll's House" to take place on the 21st, 23rd, 28th, and 30th of last month. By arrangement with Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. Ben Webster appeared in the part of Torvald Helmer and Madame Lydia Yavorska as Nora.

CLEVER CHILD DANCERS.

Some clever child dancers will be taking parts in the new fairy play now in active preparation at the Aldwych. These will include little Elise Craven, whose dancing at the Coliseum in "Pinkie and the Fairies," and elsewhere, will be generally remembered. Mary Glynne, who was Curlie in "Peter Pan," Jacqueline in "Joan of Arc," &c., and the tiny Florie Lewis, whose dancing at the gala performance at His Majesty's Theatre, when the King and Queen were present, evoked such great applause.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MATINEE.

The matinee given at the St. James's Theatre recently in aid of the University College Hospital was a great success. Amongst the artists who appeared were Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Nancy Price, Mr. Maurice Farkoa, Mr. George Robey, Mr. Hayden Coffin, and many others.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ORNAMENTAL PLATINUM AND GOLD BRACELETS.

T. 1818.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 156
Amethyst do. do. „ 145

T. 1819.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 205
Do. do. Amethyst „ 166

T. 1820.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 185
Do. do. Amethyst „ 180

T. 1824.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 235
Do. do. Amethyst „ 185

T. 1823.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 110.

T. 1825.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS—BOMBAY & POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS,
JELLIES, POTTED MEATS,
MALT VINEGAR, . .
SALAD OIL. . . . .

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

NATURAL BEAUTY

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN NATURE'S WAY

YOUNGS
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND CRANES,
Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and verhead Types.
Lifting Tackle.
Hydraulic Tools, &c.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 78

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.
WE HOLD
Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.
STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

MARTIN'S
SPECIAL STEEL
Pills for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Dose, two or three pills. To be had of all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
HASU-NO-HANA
Perfume of the Japanese Lotus
of all Chemists & Perfumers
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

ASTHMA
Why suffer when—
LALKALA
will give you instant relief
EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net
SURE SAFE PLEASANT
Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers.—LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.
The Sandow Lever
BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
Rs. 10.
Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.
Rs. 10.
Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

APPOINTED BY
ROYAL WARRANT TO
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported into India solely by
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, KARACHI.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE SUPPLY OF SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT AT THE
DELHI DURBAR.
APPLY TO THE COMPANY'S SOLE AGENT AT DELHI
MR. J. F. MADAN,
NIGAMBODH GATE,
DELHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry.*

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

THE

NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE

PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES

OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN

EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. **O. C. B. WIMBUSH,** MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of Sancet."

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited &c.,

TRADE MARK **'VANA'** BRAND **TONIC WINE**

Obtainable of all Pharmacists

There is nothing like 'VANA' for keeping one fit for mental and physical effort. One or two doses daily increases and maintains strength and energy and braces the whole system against fatigue and disease.

WHEN FEELING RUN DOWN—GET 'VANA'

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

xx. 304 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. (or four times that quantity, 33s.) per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser" by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 24 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

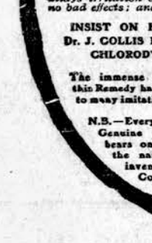
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; it allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

DELHI DURBAR.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY

HAVE MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

TO MOTORISTS ATTENDING THE DURBAR.

THE PROPRIETORS OF

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

HAVE RECEIVED A

ROYAL WARRANT

OF APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY GEORGE V.

FOR PARTICULARS AS TO SUPPLIES AT DELHI APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENT

Mr. J. F. MADAN,

NIGAMBODH GATE,

DELHI.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS

RIGAUD'S GENUINE JAPAN KANANGA TOILET WATER

PARIS FRANCE

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the cachexious forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hairs jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever. Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—as a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,

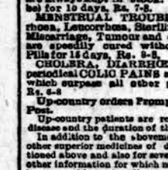
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. E. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.

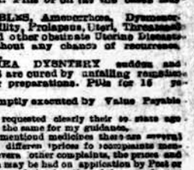
Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them





SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the undermentioned medicines as stated below:—

HYDROCELE is any form, acute, or chronic, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 10 vegetable drugs and 100 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning, pain and soreness, are cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FAETY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of fat also of the belly and abdominal parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They are also cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 9 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gouts and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Aged as well as middle-aged diabetic, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heavy sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fruit growth, loss in the sense of smelling, obstruction in breathing, &c., perfectly cured by an effective sneezing powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 11-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 30 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-aches, Dropsy, after-effects of other mineral and metallic poisons, and all month diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, neuralgic, piercing pain, shortness of sight, dashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless pills which at the same time produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture, for 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE-POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL EMISSIONS, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the wrecks and cripples of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumours and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different virtues to consumers mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, c/o Ramarao, Moti-walla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarase Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 18 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for its same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers. I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. WI BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1905.

Something for Tea?

A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made tea rolls.

These are quickly and easily baked with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)

The SURE raising powder

and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

REPORTS, Patriotic, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86 Fenchurch-Street, London-E.C.